

THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

No. 55.—VOL. II.

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE GROUND CHOSEN.

It may seem ill-natured to remark of the present race of dissenters, that they are unworthy of the principles they hold. Indeed, pertinacious truth-tellers have ever been reputed as of a cynical turn of mind; and no truth-tellers are so likely to offend as those who question the character or conduct of their own party. Truth must be told nevertheless. It is always useful to throw it down, let the world kick it about with ever such violence. Once tossed among contending parties, there it is—men will kick it about till they are tired, and then they will find out that it is an indestructible thing. With this view, and, certainly, so far as we know ourselves, in no unkindness of spirit, we venture to give it as our judgment that dissenters are unworthy of their own principles.

With the permission of our readers, we will briefly explain our meaning. We take it, that they who undervalue the principles they profess, who treat them habitually as matters of very minor importance, who mount them only as sectarian occasion serves, and refuse to ride them to their legitimate ends, who deem it nowise inconsistent to turn them loose when to sit fast to them requires considerable self-denial, who use them for little purposes when they are formed to accomplish great ones—we take it, that such parties, whatever they may be in other respects, however valuable may be their labours in other directions, are utterly unworthy of the special trust committed to them. What now is the great body of dissenters? Chapel goes, and no more. They attend the ministry of a dissenting pastor—they help to support this or that *interest*—they are useful in the little, narrow, local sphere in which they may chance to move; and this constitutes the sum total of their dissent. The vast majority of them know as little of their own principles as they do of Greek. How should they know more? To teach them is stigmatised as political—to insist upon them, as bigoted—to act them out, as violent—to suffer for them, as insane.

The truth is, dissenting principles and paltry sectarian interests have been too much identified; and until this fundamental mistake is rectified, a state church may well sneer at every effort made by dissenters for her overthrow. If, indeed, those principles are hedged about by time and space, if there be nothing in them of universality, if they are not part and parcel of Christianity, then let them perish! Why should the world be kept in a constant pother to induce men to worship God in a meeting-house rather than a church? But if, on the contrary, they grow out of revealed truth, are inseparable from it, necessary to an enlightened understanding of it, and essentially connected with its success, why then, they must be elevated to a station of corresponding prominence and dignity, and be treated as part of God's truth, which it is honourable to profess, safe to teach, important to know, rational to love, and base to conceal.

Upon this high ground of religious duty dissenters must learn, first of all, to take their stand. Till this be done, nothing is done to any valuable purpose. The principles they hold, they are not at liberty to do with as they will—exhibit or conceal them, vaunt their excellency or depreciate their worth, study them or let them alone. They are not at liberty to walk up and down their little paths of influence, blessing themselves at every turn that they take no interest in nonconformist controversies, and flattering their consciences that they live in peace with all men. It may be very convenient, very easy, very amiable, withal (at least in outward appearance), to leave aggression upon titled, well-paid, and highly reputed error, to those whose vocation it is thought to be to brawl and seek distinction. But we make bold to tell those whom it concerns, that it is an assumption of a freedom which is not theirs. These principles belong not to *them*—were not originated by *them*—were not specially designed for *their* advantage. They belong to the world, to posterity, to truth, to Christianity, to the great Head of the church—and those who hold them are bound to turn them to general account. If it is to be viewed as a mere matter of temporary and local expediency, whether state religion is to be exposed, or whether it is to be let alone, then is there no error so monstrous, no hypocrisy so pernicious, no dogma so delusive and ensnaring, as to impose upon men a sacred obligation of rooting it out of society. We may all do as we like—profess when it serves us, deny when it is more in unison with our inclinations—attack, when we may do so with safety, and bow in homage when we can get aught by it. Well! if this, in verity, be dissent, all we can say of dissent is, that it is not Christianity.

Dissenting principles, however, that is, Christian willinghood as opposed to compulsion; Christian truth as opposed to priestly manipulation: Christian earnestness as opposed to state formalities, demand far other treatment. There is no such high-toned virtue in winking at a lie, popular as it may be—especially a lie whose influence upon men's temporal and spiritual destinies is so extensively pernicious, as we have proved a state church to be. For truth's

sake, and the world's, we apprehend that it is more becoming to speak out. To stand by it, and nod familiarly to it, and praise its parts, and catch its habits, and show even the smallest desire for its good will, may not be deemed disreputable in regard to a state church; but what would be thought of such conduct touching any lesser falsehood? Are there not a few isms—let the reader think for a moment—immeasurably less destructive than a worldly incorporation of religious truth, with which our pastors and teachers would hold no communion—no! not even in appearance, and against which they conceive it to be their duty to enter their protest and *caveat* as often as opportunity serves? To this they must come in respect of state religion. Never, until they feel themselves *bound* to rebuke it, until they are constrained to say, "Woe be to us if we rebuke it not"—never, until they act in this matter, not on the ground of sectarian convenience, but on the higher, firmer, more unassailable ground of duty and conscience, will they make any serious impression upon this greatest of modern evils.

Let the matter be but fairly stated, and surely little doubt will remain as to the ground to be taken up by consistent dissent, before any well-founded expectation can be indulged as to future success. Here is God's truth given to men for purposes of the highest import, caught hold of by a body of aristocracy, and converted into a mere political engine—a collector of taxes, not for the general good, but for their own especial advantage. With this view it is sent forth into the world under false colours, and associated with the loosest principles, not of religion merely, but of morality and justice. All the great ends of the gospel are subverted by it, the grounds of faith unsettled, its peaceful tendencies destroyed. Of a spiritual, it becomes a mere secular thing; and what was fitted to cement all mankind in one bond of brotherhood, is made an active promoter of partisanship and faction, in every village of the empire. We aver, without fear of contradiction, that no man who views state religion in this light, can hold himself at liberty to treat it as a matter of minor importance, respecting which, circumstances are to decide whether he shall denounce it as an imposture, or take its arm as a friend. Obligation is laid upon him to afford no countenance, by word or gesture, to the gross and terrible delusion. Like the reformers of old, he is bound to stand wholly apart from it, and both in season and out of season, in honor and dishonor, to proclaim to the world, in tones of earnest and emphatic caution, that this is not Christianity, but anti-Christ.

THE MAY MEETINGS.

WE are now just entering upon the month in which British philanthropy in all its varieties, civil and religious, comes out in blossom, and gives to the world the promise of another year's produce to bless mankind. The May meetings may be pointed to as gorgeous illustrations of the beauty of the voluntary principle. In no other kingdom, we believe, under the sun, is there such a periodical gathering of benevolence and piety as London at such times is favoured to witness. The baptists are early in the field; and their meetings, we doubt not, will be rendered intensely interesting by the presence of William Knibb (for he wants no title to distinguish him), who has just arrived in England from Jamaica. It is impossible for us to make arrangements to give our readers full reports of all the meetings to be held in the metropolis. A selection must be made somewhere, and we prefer giving an ample report of the more important, to brief notices of all. For this our ordinary space would be insufficient. We shall therefore do as we did last year, and present our readers, at the usual price, with eight additional pages to each number during the successive weeks in which these meetings are held. We hope thus, without interfering with our usual plan, to meet to their fullest extent the just wishes of our subscribers.

On Tuesday, April 19th, a handsome engraving worth several guineas was seized from Mr John Rutter, of Shaftesbury, for the payment of 11s. 3d. claimed to be due for tithes to the Rev. Saunderson Robins, rector, and late of St. John's chapel, Regent's park. On the Friday following the engraving was sold by public auction at a low public house, for the sum of one pound. In consequence of this procedure, a pamphlet under the title of, "A State Church inconsistent with the New Testament" has been extensively circulated in that town.

A vestry meeting of the rate-payers, of Ecclesfield was held on Thursday last, which was very numerously attended. The object was to impose a church rate for the purpose of defraying the expenses of enclosing a piece of ground given by his grace the Duke of Norfolk, to enlarge and improve the churchyard. The necessity for more burial ground having been pointed out by Mr Gatty, and a plan and estimate of the proposed alterations submitted to the meeting, Mr James Dixon moved and Mr Booth seconded, that a rate of sixpence in the pound be made for the purpose. Several gentlemen spoke in opposition to a compulsory rate, and recommended a voluntary subscription, promising to contribute their share. On the question being put, there ap-

peared about twenty for the rate, and an immense majority against it. Mr Dixon said the churchwardens had done their duty, and they would see about a subscription.

A meeting was held at Kirknewton, Northumberland, last week, to lay a church rate, at which the Rev. C. Robinson, vicar, presided. A motion for a three-farthing rate was moved and seconded; upon which Mr Thompson, of Mindrum, reprobated the injustice of a state church, and moved as an amendment an adjournment of the meeting to that day twelve months. The amendment was seconded, but the vicar refused to put it to the meeting: he would only take the sense of the meeting on the original motion. Mr Thompson, of Pawston, condemned the conduct of the vicar. The rev. gentleman, he said, had been permitted to take the chair by courtesy; but since he refused to act with impartiality, he called upon the ratepayers to elect one of themselves to preside over them—a man who would deal out even-handed justice. Such a man they would find in Mr George Thomson, of Mindrum. Mr Thomson was elected by a large majority. The vicar left the room, followed by his supporters, and the rate was lost.

A vestry meeting was held at Collumpton on Wednesday for the purpose of making a church rate, Mr Elias Baker, the warden, in the chair. Mr Farrant moved that a rate of one penny in the pound should be voted in order to pay the bills incurred in repairs, and for other necessary matters. Mr T. H. Baker seconded the resolution. Mr Upcott opposed the motion, and moved an amendment that no rate be granted. He was not, however, seconded, and the rate was unanimously granted.

The ratepayers of Hayworth have called a meeting and agreed to lay a voluntary rate upon themselves of 5d. in the pound to defend the chapelwardens of that township against the unreasonable and illegal claims of the Bradford wardens, who seemed determined to bring disgrace upon their own heads, by an attempt to extort by threats of expensive litigation in the courts of law a sum of money to which they know they have no legal claim, according to former and existing custom. The wardens of Haworth have begun to collect the voluntary rate, and all parties—churchmen, dissenters, and methodists, heartily unite in the measure, from a full conviction that the demand made upon them is utterly unconstitutional, unreasonable, and unjust.

It is said that another attempt is to be made ere long at Boston to obtain "a rate" from the unwilling churchmen and dissenters who have so often recorded their unconquerable hostility to this obnoxious impost. It will, however, be seen, should the parish again be moved, that the inhabitants are not a whit more disposed to tax themselves than heretofore, but, on the contrary, a stronger and better organised opposition will be presented to what is considered a most unrighteous levy.—*Stamford Mercury*.

On Wednesday, Abraham Hill, a little boy of five years of age appeared before William Chadwick, Esq., the sitting magistrate at Rochdale, to answer the complaint of the Rev. Mr Wilson, curate to the vicar of Rochdale, for having wilfully and maliciously broken a pane of glass in an untenanted house belonging to the rev. gentleman. The child's parents, who are very poor, stated to the bench that immediately on hearing of the circumstance they had offered to repair the window, but that Mr Wilson refused to allow them, stating that he would have the boy punished for the sake of example; and when before the magistrates exhibited the same feeling, protesting that he was entitled in strict justice to have the boy punished (by commitment to prison it is presumed). The worthy magistrate expressed his indignation at the paltry proceeding and dismissed the case, on the child's parents promising to repair the window; and ordered this specimen of clerical mercy to pay his own costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Winchmore Hill, April 23, 1842

DEAR SIR—"The Foe Measured," in No. 54 of the *Nonconformist*, contains so much of truth, and so much to humble, that as an individual, I beg to express my obligation to you for bringing before your readers their present position. Is it surprising so many dissenters (in profession) should continue to marry, christen, and bury "in sure and certain hope," while so little care is taken by their ministers to teach them the essential difference between the church of Christ and the state church? While conforming ministers are continually "teaching for doctrines the commandments of men," continually instructing the people that the church with a steeple and cross is the only proper place to worship in; that, unless they take their infants there to be baptised they are not christians, but will be lost; that they alone, as successors of the apostles, have authority to teach and to preach (all others being impudent intruders); that they "by his power and authority, absolve from all sins," &c.; while these and other dangerous errors are being constantly inculcated by conforming ministers, nonconforming ministers are looking on, take it very kindly, and permit these gross and scandalous errors to spread through the length and breadth of the land with scarce a contradiction.

It will be replied by some "the spirit of opposition is not the spirit of Christianity," be it so; but from whence comes that spirit? Suppose in some neighbourhood an active individual or two, quietly visit from house to house, and simply preach Christ—repent, believe, and be saved. Shortly they establish a station where the poor may meet, and hear words whereby they may be saved; it may be a Sabbath school follows—the children gathered from the lanes and fields, and unaccustomed to attend a place for worship. A meeting for prayer during the week succeeds. How long will these things be allowed to continue? Quickly the curate or minister is awake, and no more sleeps until efforts are put forth to subdue "those schismatics," those "who go about and undo what he has been doing on the Sunday." Forthwith, instructions are given to close this, and knock up that, have the children to church on Sundays, and keep the people away from those prayer meetings. From whence is the spirit of opposition? Certainly not from the disinterested individuals who deny themselves to benefit others. The question is, what must—what ought to be done under similar circumstances? The people are grossly ignorant, although there may have been places for worship kept open for many years. Are nonconformists still to continue as "dumb dogs which cannot bark," much less bite? Are they still to leave untouched the fell monster which is desolating the land? Are all to be gagged, in order to "conciliate and not raise a spirit of opposition?" Are they still to be laid under obligations to the conformists, and, therefore, exercise quietness and patience superabounding? I submit, sir,

such a course must not be allowed to continue. Shall congregations of professed nonconformists still continue untaught as to the principles or reasons for nonconformity? Sir, if ministers will not inform, or teach their congregations this, some other source must be sought; and, were it not for the press, we should look on the cloud as far more portentous. What if there had been no Luther, who dared to burn publicly the Pope's bull! And shall there be sought in vain, men in our day who will dare to unwrap the mummy, and display to the astonished world the hideousness of the monster? Let "the means to that end" be but fully discussed in your pages, and you will be conferring a benefit, which posterity, at least, will applaud.

Dear sir, yours very respectfully,

JOHN RADFORD.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Snaresbrook, April 25th, 1842.

DEAR SIR—I am rejoiced to see by your last week's journal that the "National Suffrage association" is the first political body, which in its political capacity has petitioned the legislature on the iniquities of war and the blessings of peace.

I of course am referring to the present period, when a Christian country appears to be attempting to outbid heathenism and barbarism in its efforts, by an act of the grossest injustice, to plant the European banner on every part of India; and would, if she could, call the vast empire of China her own, at whatever sacrifice of property and life to the comparatively defenceless natives—not to say of our own blood and treasure—and in defiance of that Christian maxim—"as ye would that men should do to you, so do ye also to them."

For the Suffrage association, sir, it may be said, notwithstanding the taunts and the aspersions of its enemies, it is likely to act upon the principles of peace and good will towards all men, while it asks of a professedly Christian government to abstain from war. Indeed universal suffrage is a Christian principle—it asks nothing for one individual which it would not give to all. It is comprehensive in its nature, and benevolent in its objects.

Partly for these reasons, not less than from the abstract justice of the principle, I have long ago adopted the opinion, and as far as I have been enabled, have assisted those who held that opinion—"That all men should be included (subject to certain necessary exceptions), in the constituency, and have the power by themselves or their representatives of making the laws by which they should be governed."

If this simple principle of legislation were the law of the land, I conceive "war would be known no more." The interests of the many are connected with and inseparable from peace. The supposed interests of a few may be advantaged by war.

I have been surprised to find so few voices raised against the iniquity of this enemy of the human species. One would almost suppose "Marcus" had been permitted by common consent to take a new position, and that instead of destroying every third child born of poor parents, he had the consent of a Christian female monarch, a Christian government, and a Christian people, to enlist some twenty or thirty thousand men, to traverse the seas in their way to India, and there to kill or be killed, as the case may be, no matter how many of the natives fall in the encounter. Wounded honour must be avenged; national disgrace must be retrieved; British arms must yet be victorious; and last, not least, the population is too numerous, and although "one murder makes a villain" (as in the case at Roehampton), yet, "millions a hero;" and soon, if your efforts are successful, you will find individuals, if the event is not considered sufficiently important for bishops or religious bodies, returning thanks to almighty God for enabling British soldiers, together with Indian sepoys, to conquer their fellow men, and destroy their produce, their property, and their lives.

When, sir, will "Britons arise" to a sense of civil and religious duty? When will men act upon the principles of common equity and justice? When will men remember they are not born "to destroy men's lives, but to save them?" When will Christians act out their principles and their professions, and say with one voice, there ought not, and there must not, be war? Why are men asleep at their post, and forget they are human beings, and possessed of Christian sympathies. It is a disgrace to Britons and to Christendom, that long ere this the "sword has not been turned into a ploughshare, and the spear into a pruning hook." May this period be hastened, Mr Editor, is the prayer of, sir, yours truly,

EBENEZER CLARKE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle, meat, &c., against importation of, 22.	Lord's day, for better observance of, 2.
Church extension, for, 1.	Marriages (Ireland), for rendering valid, 3.
Church rates, against abolition of, 1.	Maynooth college, against further grant, 7.
Coals, against duty on, 2.	Poor Law Amendment act, for repeal of, 2.
Commercial reforms, against, 3; for, 1.	Property tax, against, 27.
Corn Importation bill, against, 9.	Timber duties, against alteration of, 2.
Corn laws, for repeal of, 11.	Union with Ireland, for repeal of, 4.
Education (Ireland), against present system, 8.	Universal suffrage, for, 6.
Leather, against reduction of duty, 13.	Vote by ballot, for, 4.

PUBLIC BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

BILLS PRESENTED, AND READ A FIRST TIME.

1. Punishment of Death (Ireland) bill.	3. Turnpike Roads (Ireland) bill.
2. Civil Bill Decrees (Ireland) bill.	

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

1. Public Houses bill.	5. Punishment of Death (Ireland) bill.
2. Excise Duties Compounds bill.	6. Civil Bill Decrees (Ireland) bill.
3. Roasted Malt bill.	7. Turnpike Roads (Ireland) bill.
4. Soap Duties Drawback bill.	

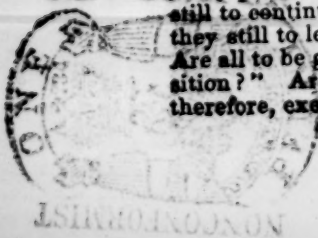
CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

1. Supply—1. "That a sum not exceeding £18,293,000 be granted to her Majesty, to pay off and discharge exchequer bills charged on the aids of 1842 unprovided for."	4. Timber ships bill.
2. "That a sum not exceeding £60,000 be granted to her Majesty, towards defraying the charge of civil contingencies for the year 1842."	
2. Copyright bill.	
3. Lunatic Asylums bill.	
5. Ways and means—"That, towards making good the supply granted to her Majesty, the sum of £9,100,000 be raised by exchequer bills, for the service of the year 1842."	8. Dublin Police bill.
6. Railways bill.	9. Soap Duties Drawback bill.
7. Property tax bill.	

SUBSTANCE OF CONVERSATIONS.

SOUTHAMPTON ELECTION.—On Monday evening Mr REDINGTON, the chairman of the Southampton election committee, reported the commitment of John Wren, for refusing to answer a question; and moved that he be called to the bar and interrogated. After a conversation, he was brought to the bar, and expressed his willingness to answer the question, if the House should decide that he ought to do so. Another discussion followed, in which most of the leading members of the house took part, during which considerable difficulty appeared to be felt as to the proper mode of procedure. John Wren was recalled to the bar, and informed that he was bound to answer any

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question which the committee, after hearing his objections, should decide on pressing.

DEBATES.

Wednesday, April 20.

A long discussion took place upon the motion for the third reading of the Kingsclere Enclosure bill. The motion was opposed by Mr WAKLEY, Mr FIELDEN, and Mr GODSON; but, after three divisions had been taken by the opponents of the bill, it was ultimately read a third time. The House then went into committee upon the Licensed Lunatic Asylums bill, in which Mr WAKLEY proposed that medical men, instead of barristers, should be appointed as commissioners of lunatic asylums. This proposition not finding favour with the House, the hon. member modified it by moving that it should be left to the lord chancellor to select members of either profession for the office, and in this shape the House affirmed the amendment by a majority of 11. The further consideration of the measure was postponed, and the Copyright bill having gone through committee with only a few verbal amendments, the Public-house Regulation bill was read a second time. The second reading of the Barristers' (Ireland) bill was negatived; and the House adjourned.

Thursday, April 21.

COMPLETE SUFFRAGE.

Mr SHARMAN CRAWFORD rose to propose the following resolution:—

"Whereas various petitions have been presented to this House, stating, to the effect that under the present system of election laws the people are not duly represented; and that they are thus deprived of the acknowledged right of freemen to have a voice in the making of the laws by which they are governed, and in imposing the taxes which they are required to pay; and therefore praying, that the right of voting may be extended to the adult male population of the realm, subject to no limitations or restrictions but such as may be necessary for the safe and correct practical exercise of the right itself. That votes should be taken by ballot. That election districts should be equalised, to accord with the number of electors. That no qualification should be demanded from members, but that of being duly elected by a majority of votes. That representatives should be paid for their services at the public expense. And that elections should be annual. And, whereas, complaint having been made, as above stated, that under the present limitation of the franchise and laws of election there is not a full and free representation of the people, it is, therefore, the duty of this House to take into immediate consideration the amendment of these laws, with a view of giving to every portion of the community a full, fair, and free representation in the Commons' house of parliament; and this House will, on an early day, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House for the purpose of considering the same."

He began by calling the especial attention of the House to the petition of the Birmingham conference, at which assembly there were present 87 delegates from 51 towns; which delegates were a fair representation of the middle and working classes, and they unanimously concurred in recommending the points of reform mentioned in the resolution. He argued that the Reform bill had totally failed in remedying the abuses of the representative system; and proved this by a reference to the constitution of the present House of Commons.

On a careful review of the list of the house of Commons, I have found that there are not less than 75 boroughs returning 107 members, in which the influence of a patron is irresistibly paramount. The county members of England and Wales, 159, and of Scotland, 35, are, with hardly any exceptions, returned by the influence of the landed aristocracy; and about one-half of the Irish county representatives, amounting to 32 members, are returned by a like influence; and to this may be added at least 50 members elected by means of bribery and other undue influences. The list would stand thus:—

Members elected by the influence of patrons in boroughs	107
County members of England, Wales, and Scotland, elected by the influence of the aristocracy	194
Half the Irish county members	32
	—333

I shall not attempt to compute how many are returned by bribery and other undue influences, but it may be truly affirmed that considerably more than half the members of the house of Commons have been returned by other means than the free votes of the people.

A further corroboration was the fact that there were in the present parliament 144 brothers and sons of peers, and 97 baronets and knights and their sons. He showed that the expenses of elections, and the amount of bribery had increased rather than diminished; and that the practical benefits to be expected from a reformed parliament had not been realised.

Peace, retrenchment, and further reforms were promised. Can any lover of peace say that the two wars we are now engaged in are wars such as are justifiable in their objects or their origin—are wars such as a parliament really representing the people could have countenanced? Can any true lover of liberty say that they are just and necessary wars? Can any true lover of liberty say that the measures adopted towards Canada which excited that colony to rebellion, and now requires so large a force to keep her in subjection, were in accordance with the principles of freedom, or were justifiable acts of a parliament professing to represent the people of England? Can any one believe that if the voice of the people had been truly declared through the medium of their representatives any one of those wars could have occurred? Has not a lavish expenditure of the people's money been practiced in such wars as these and various other ways? And have not all the further reforms been denied, the hopes of which were held out at the time the Reform act was passed? The finality of that measure has been declared by those whom the people had before looked to as the champions of their rights. The people complained that they were deprived of the power of giving a free vote by undue influences. The ballot was asked for and refused. Various other motions were made which were also rejected, among which were those for repealing the rate paying clauses of the Reform act, and extending the £10 household franchise to counties, both refused; not any attempt made to improve the system of registration, or to shorten the duration of parliaments; and with regard to Ireland, the just and reasonable proposition of Mr O'Connell for equalisation of franchises was refused.

The privileged classes had even more power than before, and the evils of class legislation were more widely extended. The people expected power from the Reform bill, but they had been deceived, and the aristocracy could overpower them; and it was to put an end to this unfair monopoly of power that the union had taken place between the two great classes of the people, of which the petition he had referred to was an unerring demonstration. He then proceeded to discuss separately the various propositions contained in the resolution. In support of the principle that every man has an equal right to a voice in making the laws he is called upon to obey, he quoted a speech of Lord John Russell's, delivered in 1831.

The noble lord argues in support of making the House of Commons a real representation of the people. He argues thus:—"Looking at the question, then, as a question of right, the ancient statutes of Edward I. contain the germ and vital principle of our political constitution. The 25th of Edward I., c. 6, declares, in the name of the king, that for no business from henceforth we should take such manner of aids, tasks, nor prizes, but by the common assent of the realm, and for the common profit thereof, saving the ancient aids and prizes due and accustomed. The 34th of Edward I. provides, no tallage or aid shall be taken or levied by us or our heirs in our realm, without the goodwill and consent of archbishops, bishops, earls, barons, knights, burgesses, and all the freemen of the land. The validity of this statute is asserted in the petition of rights, was allowed by the judges in the case of Hampden, and is in fact the foundation of the constitution, as it has existed since the days of the Stuarts." The noble lord then proceeded to say in conclusion of his argument—"No man of common sense pretends that this assembly now represents the commonalty or people of England."

He (Mr Crawford) made the same assertion with regard to the present House, and contended that he had proved it by the details he had given. Certain restrictions and limitations to this right would have to be settled by the House, after the principle had been admitted, such limitations being required for the protection of the right itself. He pointed out the difference between this right and what was called household suffrage, and combated various objections to the generalising of the suffrage, showing that all of them applied to the present constituency. He instanced want of education—liability to corrupt influences—danger to property—and power of agitators. After going through the other propositions, and arguing at some length in favour of each, he entreated the House to give the question a calm and mature consideration, and concluded by the following quotation from the speech before referred to, delivered by Lord John Russell, whose absence from the present debate he much regretted.

"Wherever the aristocracy reside, receiving large incomes, performing important duties, relieving the poor by charity, and evincing private worth and public virtue, it is not in human nature that they should not possess a great influence upon public opinion, and have an equal weight in electing persons to serve their country in parliament. I contend they will have as much influence as they ought to have; but if by aristocracy be meant those persons who do not live among the people, who know nothing of the people, and who care nothing for them, who seek honor without merit, places without duty, and pensions without service, for such an aristocracy I have no sympathy, and I think the sooner its influence is carried away with the corruption on which it has thriven, the better for the country, in which it has repressed so long every wholesome and invigorating principle. The real question is whether without some large measure of reform legislation can be carried on with the confidence and support of the people."

Mr O'CONNELL seconded the motion.

Mr WALLACE supported the motion because he thought the Reform bill was a failure. He commented on the absence of the late ministers from the debate; and recommended annual parliaments as the best remedy for the corruption and intimidation, which at present so extensively prevailed.

Dr BOWRING advocated the several propositions contained in the resolution. He was of opinion that the franchise ought not to be in any way dependent upon property.

He thought the exclusion of others from the enjoyment of the franchise was a violation of the great precept by which we were commanded to do to others as we would have them do to us. In that opinion he was not singular. He had heard the late Mr Roscoe, once a member of that house, say that he could not understand upon what principle universal suffrage could be denied by those who acknowledged the authority of that great precept. Should a man be denied this privilege because he was less opulent than his neighbour? That was a reason rather than the law should come to his help. If the arrangements of providence—if conscientious dissent—if any circumstances placed him lower in the scale of wealth or influence than his neighbour, must he, therefore, be deprived of those rights and privileges to which he was equally entitled? When they found persons so degraded in moral character as to receive bribes, they did not deny to them the right of voting.

Mr WILLIAMS said, nothing more was now wanted than the real fulfilment of the objects held out by the whigs when the Reform bill was passed; but as those gentlemen had deceived the people, he did not wonder at their absence from the debate.

Mr WARD inferred from the silence of the conservatives, that their leader regarded the question as too important to be trusted to the discretion of his supporters in general, and this must be hailed as a good omen. He was for triennial, rather than annual parliaments, and he was willing to abolish the qualification of property for the elected, but not altogether for the electors. He denied that the lower classes were alone open to bribery and corruption.

It was said the poorer the voter, the more likely was he to be influenced by corrupt motives in the exercise of the suffrage. He believed, however, there was quite as much corruption and corruptibility in that house as in any constituency in the kingdom. It was a different sort of corruption; it was an appeal to a man's wishes and motives to obtain a particular end. There was just as much corruption in a blue ribbon as in a bribe of a couple of sovereigns. Class interests afforded a means of corruption. The corn laws were a bribe to one class; the sugar duties were a bribe to another class; and the reduction of the duties on timber to a third.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM would say a few words in order that the government might not, by its silence, expose itself to the suspicion of disrespect to the numerous classes who did not possess the elective franchise. The real question was, whether the "charter" should become the law of the land, if so, there was an end to the monarchy.

If undue weight was to be given to numbers in the representative system, to the exclusion of property, he had no hesitation in avowing his conviction that the result would be the annihilation of the aristocracy and the destruction of the regal power. This subject was maturely considered by the eminent men with whom he (Sir J. Graham) had the honour of being associated when the Reform bill was introduced; and he regretted that the statement he was now about to make could not be confirmed by the personal testimony of any of those with whom he then acted. Admitting the dangerous extent to which, as he and those associated with him considered, the aristocratic interest then prevailed, they thought in proposing the Reform act that they went to the utmost limit to which popular influence could be carried consistently with the maintenance of the ancient institutions of the country. That was his conviction at the time, and he had not since seen reason to change his opinion.

Mr O'CONNELL said the same prophetic forebodings were held out to the right hon. bart. when he passed the Reform bill, and contained just as much truth then as now. He believed all the friends of liberty had been miserably disappointed in the Reform bill.

The noble lord (Lord J. Russell), in introducing the Reform bill, commenced his speech by referring to the 25th of Edward I., which provides that no British subject shall be taxed without his own consent; and he also cited the statute *de tallagio non concedendo*, which declares that without the assent of the archbishops, bishops, earls, barons, knights, burgesses, and other freemen of the land, no tallage or aid shall be levied of the English people. The noble lord said it must be conceded that that principle was not then carried out; and the noble lord declared his object to be to prevent the imposition of taxation without such general assent. Upon that ground the measure was deemed a great concession; and on that ground it was supported by the radicals as well as the whig reformers.

But reform had not reached the people. There were now two classes—a master class with votes and control, a slave class without either; the former class a small, the latter a numerous one. The argument founded on the possession of property was monstrous.

The notions set up on the subject were perfectly arbitrary and fantastical. To attempt—to pretend to take property as the test of worth! Why, who had set the stamp of superiority on the fancied superior? Not nature, or the God of nature, in whose sight all men were equal! It might do in the olden times of feudal tyranny to pretend a greater degree of worth or dignity as inherent in the persons of the aristocracy; but who would profess such an idea now? And was it not monstrous to effect by deeds what we dare not avow in language?

He compared the numbers and property of the Harwich and Thetford voters with the numbers and property of the voters in Tipperary and the West Riding; yet Tipperary and the West Riding had no more members than Harwich and Thetford. Such a state of things was perfectly absurd. He preferred triennial to annual parliaments, but considered the ballot absolutely necessary to remedy the existing bribery.

Mr WAKLEY expressed his surprise that none of the late ministry were present. If they had any opinions on the subject they ought to

be there to express them. The agitation on this question must be constant in the house as well as out of it, and he would do his best to have it brought on monthly instead of once a session. The determination of the people to have their rights was resolute and abiding, and it was only a question of time, for have them they would. They clearly traced their grievances to class legislation in that house, and it was in vain for them to look to it for justice.

A fact had happened in that assembly within the last 24 hours which was worth a whole volume of history. It had happened in a certain assembly that an act had been brought before it which involved the presumed rights of a rich man, and the declared rights of 500 poor people with reference to a certain enclosure. How had that House acted? The rich man said "This is my property." 500 poor people said, "This is our property." The rich man said, "Give me an officer under your authority to dispossess these 500 poor people, to rase their buildings to the earth, and to cast them out from their homes into the highways and render their dwellings desolate." A proposition had been made to this house—"See the evidence before you determine this question; but by a vote of 111 to 30 that House had decided in favour of the rich man, and against the rights of the 500 poor men, without seeing the evidence. Would any man tell him, if that House represented the people, such a course could be pursued there? It was not to be credited. And could they believe that the people were indifferent to such conduct as this, or that after this decision these 500 people would have respect for the laws of the land?

He advocated all the propositions in the resolution except annual parliaments which he was in doubt about.

Mr YORKE, Mr PROTHEROE, and Mr BERNAL, would vote for the motion. Sir J. EASTHOPE would oppose it. He regarded it as substantially a proposal for the adoption of the charter. Sir C. NAPIER and Mr VILLIERS supported Mr Crawford.

Sir R. PEEL prophesied ten years ago that he should have to defend the Reform bill against further changes. He had now to defend, not only it but its absent authors. He was convinced that whatever concession should be made now, a further concession would be demanded ten years hence. The principal argument on the other side for extension of suffrage was, that every individual taxed should be represented.

That had been the principle laid down by the Lord Mayor of Dublin; but it should not be forgotten, in the first place, that while it was contended that it was contrary to the laws of nature and of Providence that anybody should be taxed who was not represented, no reservation, however, was made as to the fair sex, who he believed at the India house and elsewhere were admitted to give the sanction of their votes in favour or against particular representatives. But, according to the same principle, while a man of 18 years of age was liable to be called upon to serve in the militia, so, according to the laws of nature and of Providence, to which so much allusion had been made, he ought to be entitled to vote in the election of a member to serve in parliament. Every man above the age of 18 years was liable to taxation, be he beggar or not. He spoke advisedly, and maintained, that even a beggar was liable to indirect taxation.

He ridiculed the idea of annual parliaments; and the scheme of electoral districts, he suspected, would still further increase corruption, and would give landed property a still greater influence than at present. These were the main features of the plan. Many members opposite proposed to go into committee, rejecting these features, but he agreed with the member for Leicester, that if the present motion were adopted it would be a mere delusion. If the House wished to do that which would really gratify the people, let them support the income tax and the tariff. That step, he believed, would give more conclusive evidence of a sincere desire on their part to benefit the many than all these notions about radical reform; and the radicals, if they thought their leaders had used them ill in their absence to-night, would do well to retaliate by absenting themselves in their turn to-morrow, when those leaders meant to resist his income tax. He would give his most earnest opposition to the present motion.

Mr MUNTZ, Mr TURNER, and Mr PLUMRIDGE, would support the motion although they did not approve of all the propositions brought forward.

Mr COBDEN asked whether the Reform bill had improved the people in any one respect, physical, moral, or intellectual? The people were in a state of severe suffering, which no income tax would cure. He heard much of class interests—such as sugar interests and land interests—but nobody talked of the labour interests, the interests of the people. Government had been playing off the working against the middle classes, with a view to trample on the one and plunder the other. The people—those, at least, whom he represented—had no hatred of the monarchy.

It had been urged against the motion that to admit the working classes to the representation would be to endanger the aristocracy and the monarchy. He denied that there existed any anti-monarchical feeling in the country. Her Majesty was more popular than perhaps any former sovereign had been, but he did say, that there existed an intense hatred towards the aristocracy and towards that House as at present constituted. He spoke of the feelings that existed in the borough he represented, and also from a pretty general acquaintance with the working classes; and he repeated that there existed an intense hatred towards the aristocracy and that house as now constituted. They looked to the closed mills and manufactures, and they attributed their distress to bad legislation.

Mr ROEBUCK said, the principle of testing a man's virtue and intelligence, by his possession of a £10 house or a £50 lease, was one which ought to be for ever at an end.

Every man who had the interests of humanity at heart in connexion with government must have asked himself the question whether there was no better test of the degree of intelligence and probity requisite for a participation in the business of government. He asked the right hon. baronet whether, in his large experience of life, in the business of legislation, he had not met as candid, as far seeing, as wise, as honest, as perspicacious minds among the labouring population as among the most wealthy classes? The right hon. baronet nodded approbation. He asked the right hon. baronet, then, if it were not a subject worthy of inquiry? And he asked, if upon inquiry it was found that it could be done, whether it would not be just to admit that portion of the population into the pale of the political constitution?

He found fault with Sir R. Peel for the tone of ridicule which he had used in some parts of his speech, and assumed that the right hon. baronet, if free to follow his own feeling, would have been willing to enter upon this inquiry. The only interest endangered would be that which now possessed the monopoly of political power; but danger to them would be no danger to the property or institutions of the country. This was not a party question; but it was one which concentrated a great responsibility on Sir Robert Peel. In no political or moral respect were the gentry at all superior to the labouring classes, who now demanded this inquiry, and whom he accused the prime minister of having treated with gross disrespect. To vote against such an inquiry was to vote that the labouring classes are not worthy to share in political power.

Lord STANLEY denied that the Reform bill had done nothing. It was made a large measure, precisely in order that those who introduced it might take their stand upon it; and, without insisting on finality, he would say, that there were now 14 gentlemen in England who were bound by that measure; those 14 were the cabinet of Lord Grey, of whom he himself was one, and they were certainly bound

to resist these perpetual attempts at disturbance. He denied all intention to disparage the labourers, but thought it was obvious that the higher classes, from their advantages and opportunities, were more likely than the labourers to be fit and intelligent trustees for the public. Periodical recurrences of poverty and distress had a natural tendency to warp men's judgments. He protested against vague motions for unsettling the public mind at a time when it was so important that the relations between the various classes of the state should be fixed and certain.

Sir T. WILDE could not support the motion, which led, in his opinion, to no practical result. The proposal had a preamble, pointing to the mover's object, which seemed to be the adoption of "the charter;" and he did not think the House or the country needed a new inquiry for enabling them to make up their minds on that charter. He desired to bear his testimony to the spirit in which Sir R. Peel had spoken, and which had been wholly misunderstood by Mr Roebuck. Sir R. Peel had expressed himself with perfect respect of the labouring classes, and his pleasantries had applied only to the arguments of Dr Bowring.

Sir R. PEEL thanked Sir T. Wilde, whose construction of his speech was the accurate one. He thought he had shown more respect for the labouring classes in having been present on this motion, notwithstanding his avocations, from 5 o'clock till midnight, than Mr Roebuck, who had not come in till he, Sir R. Peel, was in the middle of his speech.

Here the right hon. baronet was stopped by the Speaker, as exceeding the limits of explanation.

After a few words from Mr BLEWITT the House divided, when there appeared, for the motion, 67; against it, 226; majority, 159.

Friday, April 22.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr C. BULLER, on the order of the day for the second reading of this bill, moved that it be read a second time that day six months. Having perused the bill he was enabled to point out the inquisitorial character of some of its sections, and he was sure that a bill with such machinery was one which the House of Commons ought not to pass.

He would not pretend to say he understood the whole string of machinery of the bill; but he would say that the machinery was so complicated that nothing but experience could understand it. There was a cloud of commissioners that would astonish any weak mind. He wondered, indeed, that they had not had a protest against them from the hon. and gallant member for Lincoln. There were first the stamp and tax commissioners, who had the hierarchy of the establishment; then there were commissioners for general purposes; then commissioners for special purposes; then came additional commissioners, and, that not being sufficient, there were to be assistant-commissioners to relieve them. So that whatever the stamp and tax commissioners had not eaten up, was to be lapped up by the general and special commissioners; and if any crumbs were left by them, they were to be picked up by the additional commissioners and their assistants. He had no wish to turn those commissioners into any ridicule, but they really seemed to him to be all powerful instruments of a very grinding tyranny.

The amount of revenue to be raised by it was too small to be worth raising at such a price. The bill, however, was coupled with a tariff, holding out a hope of free trade. He wished he could be sure that any material freedom of trade would be obtained by it; but Sir R. Peel was supporting it with the most contradictory arguments. When members of opposition were to be conciliated, the right hon. baronet told them that provisions would be cheapened; but when the alarmed agriculturists were to be appeased, the right hon. baronet assured them there would be no material reduction in prices. It was vain to rely upon the success of any attempts to mitigate the evil, and he should, therefore, oppose the measure as a whole. He might be charged with faction, but he did not care; and if by so doing he delayed the tariff, the fault was not his, but that of the government who placed the tariff posterior to the bill.

Mr EWART was favorable to direct taxation as a means of unfettering commerce and encouraging industry. He considered the tariff, on the whole, to be a great improvement on the present system; but regretted that corn and sugar had not been included in the reductions. He should have preferred a tax on mere property to a tax upon income; but thought that the advance, as far as it went, was in the right direction.

Sir JOHN WALSH said the objection of inequality applied to every conceivable tax, even to a tax on mere property, exclusive of income. He regarded the emergency of the time as quite sufficient to warrant the resource. The war in India was a most expensive one; and the state of Europe was by no means such as to preclude uneasiness on account of circumstances for which the present government was not responsible.

Sir W. CLAY objected to the principle upon which farmers were to be taxed; and thought the necessity for the present bill had not been made out.

Mr WAKLEY objected to the disproportionately large taxation imposed by this measure upon the incomes of trades and professions. He disliked, also, the secrecy of the inquisition; the party assessed ought to have the opportunity of a public appeal. He thought, however, that the people in general were favourable to the principle of a property tax, and were disposed to regard Sir R. Peel as having made a gigantic effort to master the present and future difficulties of the country. He himself was delighted with a tax which all men would feel so directly that they would be sure to ask how the money thus raised from them was expended. But he should like to have it graduated. On the smaller incomes it fell with great cruelty. He instanced the case of a man whom he knew, with a wife and four children, earning an income just above 150*l.*, and keeping one servant of all work. That man, having no other means of paying the tax, was now obliged to dismiss the servant girl, whose wages, 6*l.* a year, were thus lost to her own father, a cripple with five other children. Thus it was that the tax in its results affected even the poorest. He should vote against the tax reluctantly, but there were too many objections against it to allow of his supporting the bill.

Mr D'ISRAELI thought the House ought to inquire into the causes of the deficiency in the revenue.

Mr CHRISTIE opposed the bill, and Mr SMYTHE supported it.

After a few words from Mr STANLEY and Mr SCOTT, the House divided, when there appeared—for the bill, 155; against it, 76; majority, 79.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of ways and means, and a vote of exchequer bills was taken, on the motion of Sir GEORGE CLERK. Several orders of the day were next disposed of, and then the House went into committee on the clauses of the Railway bill, and

had proceeded as far as the 16th clause, when, on the motion of Mr BROTHERTON, the chairman reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Monday, April 25.

INCOME TAX.

On the House going into committee on this bill, Mr WALLACE renewed his objections to the measure, and desired to know whether any and what alterations were intended in the tariff. He wished Sir R. Peel would take a year to consider whether, if the country must have an income tax, the better course might not be to make it a tax of 12 per cent. instead of 3, and abolish other more injurious modes of taxation. Meanwhile, he recommended a temporary issue of exchequer bills.

Sir R. PEEL protested against a renewal of the debate on the principle of the bill. He asked what would have been said to the government, if, after taking five months' time to look at the finances and resources of the country, they had ended with proposing another year of temporary expedients? The money market certainly was now in a healthy state, but that state was the result of the vigorous effort in progress for the restoration of public credit; and if that effort were to be relaxed, the money market would fall again into disorder. As to the tariff, he adhered to all the leading principles which he had announced respecting it.

I have distinctly stated to the House that one of my main reasons for imposing this tax was, that I might be enabled to make reductions in taxation to the amount of £1,200,000, and that the income tax must depend on the tariff. I have distinctly stated, and now repeat, that the government could not have hoped to carry the income tax but with the accompanying commercial reductions; and I can give a positive assurance that as soon as the measure shall have passed through committee—trusting to the assurance I understand to be given, that there is to be no factious opposition—no obstruction for the purpose of delay—acting in conformity with this feeling of the House, I shall be ready as soon as I shall be satisfied that the income tax has received the general sanction of the house (devoting every day possible to its consideration), I shall be ready to propose some degree of delay between the report on this bill and the proposition of the tariff.

Mr HUME (whose re-appearance in the house was hailed with considerable cheering) was anxious to take the first opportunity of expressing his opinion on this important subject. He could not concur in the proposal of Mr Wallace for a loan. It was the late House of Commons which had brought the country into its present difficulties; and he felt called upon to express his approbation of the course the right hon. baronet had taken, and of the manner in which he had grappled with the commercial difficulties of the country. At the same time he was sorry he did not go further in the abolition of monopolies, particularly corn and sugar. He did not believe the agricultural interest would have to pay one farthing of the revenue to be raised from the new taxes, because they would obtain an equivalent from the public purse. He thought it would have been better if Sir R. Peel had brought forward the tariff before the income tax, as it was probable he might then have dispensed with the income tax altogether. He was quite willing that the whole revenue of the country should be derived from direct taxation. If real and personal property were placed on the same footing, the income tax would not be required. Why had not the government called upon the public establishments in the present state of distress to make a sacrifice?

There were thousands and tens of thousands depending at that moment on 4s., 5s., 6s., and 7s. a week, to support a family with, after working from 6 in the morning till 10 at night. Was it possible that those amongst whom such distress prevailed should be content whilst they saw court revelry and every extravagance prevail amongst the public servants? He did not wish the Queen's individual income to be lessened, because she had a smaller income than many of the peers of this country; but what he objected to was to see the Lord Chamberlain and the other public officers paid in the extravagant manner in which they were. He believed that the Queen would be glad that the change should be made. It could not be pleasing to her to see all the glittering appearance at her court which formerly distinguished the court of Louis XIV. [laughter]. Gentlemen might laugh, but he did believe that if they had at that moment the power to bring up any of those who had attended the court of Louis XIV. [loud laughter], and they could see the fripperies and gold lace about the court, they (the courtiers of Louis XIV.) would tell them that the court of the present day equaled that in extravagance. He thought, therefore, the time was come for doing away with some of the gold lace. The public money ought not to be so wasted whilst so much distress prevailed amongst the people.

He thought, if the expense of collecting the revenue were reduced to £2,500,000, and a large reduction made in the civil expenditure, every shilling of the proposed income tax might be saved. He did not think there could be anything more terrible than the effects the imposition of this tax would have upon the country—it would lead to an inquisitorial proceeding of which the right hon. baronet could not himself, on its first appearance, have any idea. He thought it possible to have the good without the bad; to have a property tax without an income tax. He concluded by telling Sir R. Peel that he would give his best assistance in forwarding the tariff; but would oppose the income tax in every stage.

On the first clause being read a conversation arose on a question put by Mr B. WOOD, whether a tax payer ought not to be allowed in his return to set off the loss of each year against that year's gain. Sir GEORGE CLERK thought it unjust that a man should get rid of his liability for the proceeds of his fixed property, by spending them in speculations, and then deducting the loss from his general return. What he spent in speculation was as properly a taxable expenditure as what he spent in amusement. Mr GOULBURN thought there was much difficulty in conceding this point; and though he would engage to reconsider it, had little hope of being able to make any alteration. Schedule A, imposing 7d. per pound upon the income of landed property, was then passed without a division.

On schedule B., imposing 3d. per pound on the profits of farmers, taken at half the annual value, Lord HOWICK objected that this test was a very inaccurate one. Mr GOULBURN vindicated it on the score of general convenience. The accounts of the farmers were so mixed up with the consumption on their farms, that there was hardly a possibility of estimating profits in all individual cases. The schedule was passed without a division.

On schedule C., relating to annuities and dividends payable out of the public revenue, Mr BARING suggested the exemption of foreigners, on the ground of public faith. Sir R. PEEL declined to exempt foreigners. Mr HUME said, the public faith was pledged to exempt the funds, not only in the hands of foreigners, but in those of our own countrymen. He protested against any tax on the funds as a gross iniquity, imposed for the benefit of the landed aristocracy, whose estates were mortgaged for the national debt. Mr RICARDO then moved a resolution to exempt all terminable annuities, which was negatived by 253 to 117, and schedule C. then passed.

The House then resumed, the chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Tuesday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday the Corn Importation bill was considered in committee; and Lord BEAUMONT moved the omission of the 17th clause, his object being to obtain the returns from the growers instead of the corn factors. The Earl of RIPON thought, that to compel the grower to make the returns, would subject him to great inconvenience, without any corresponding advantage. The Duke of BUCKINGHAM supported the motion for the omission of the clause. The Earl of WINCHILSEA opposed it, as laying too great a burden on the farmers; but the Duke of CLEVELAND and Earl STANHOPE were of opinion that the farmers would willingly make the returns if they thought it was far their interest. On a division, Lord Beaumont's motion was rejected by 80 to 12. The various clauses of the bill were agreed to; but on the schedules being proposed, Earl STANHOPE moved that the duties on barley and oats should remain as under the existing law. After a discussion the motion was rejected by 50 to 7. Another division took place on a motion by the Earl of MOUNTCASHEL, to add a number of towns in Ireland to those which are to make the returns, when, being resisted by the Earl of RIPON, on the ground that its effect would be to lower the average prices and raise the duty, it was lost by 29 to 3.

On Friday a conversation arose on the motion for the third reading of the Irish Spirit Duties bill. Lord MONTEAGLE pointed out an inequality in the imposition of the duties on spirits distilled in Scotland and Ireland, the Scotch distiller being allowed a drawback not enjoyed by the Irish distiller. The Earl of WICKLOW expressed his fears that the increased duty would lead to illicit distillation in Ireland, and counteract the progress of temperance. After a conversation, the Duke of WELLINGTON postponed the third reading of the bill till Monday, in order to inquire into the facts pointed out by Lord Montague. The Corn Importation bill was read a third time and passed; and after some other business, the House adjourned.

On Monday the bill for imposing an additional duty on Irish spirits was read a third time and passed.

GENERAL POLITICS.

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

On Wednesday evening last a meeting was held by the inhabitants of Lambeth to protest against the income tax, at which very strong resolutions were adopted. The last resolution was to the following effect:—"That the meeting was of opinion that it is vain to expect wholesome and just legislation, but by demanding legally and determinedly such a reform of the house of Commons as shall give to every man the right of electing those who make the laws by which he is governed." This was met by an amendment in favour of the charter, which was carried.

A vestry meeting was held at St Luke's, Chelsea, on Thursday last, to consider the income tax, and was attended by Mr Ellis, M.P. and Mr Warburton, late M.P. for Bridport, who both spoke strongly against the tax. Very spirited resolutions were passed, declaring that further taxation was uncalled for, and that relief might be obtained by diminishing the duties on corn and sugar, and imposing the same legacy and probate duties on the succession to landed property, as are now paid on personal property.

The inhabitants of St Pancras have also during the past week expressed themselves hostile to the income tax at a vestry meeting held in the parish.

On the 21st inst, a public meeting was held at the King's Arms tavern, Philip lane, City, to consider the propriety of petitioning against any legislative interference on the part of this country, regarding the introduction of additional labourers into the West India islands, for the purpose of reducing the wages of the freed black population; and, thereby, enabling the planters, (who have already received the sum of twenty millions sterling for the expected loss to them by freeing the slaves) to receive a second time, and in perpetuity a large amount of gain; and, in effect, to re-enslave the manumitted negroes. There were many most eloquent speeches delivered on the occasion, and it was finally resolved that the following petition, signed by the Chairman, should be presented to both Houses of parliament; that to the Lords by Lord Brougham, and that to the Commons by Mr T. Duncombe:—

"That your petitioners have watched with deep interest, the working of the measure of slave emancipation, and rejoice greatly in the result, believing that it must demonstrate to the people of all countries, the oneness of man's nature, and the capability of all, of whatsoever colour, or degree, for the enjoyment of liberty and happiness.

"That your petitioners have it upon the authority of members of the present administration, that the negro population, who were formerly represented as unfit for freedom, have now, under its blessing, become a happy, prosperous, and religious community; that for industry, and good order, they are not surpassed by any people on the earth; that they have become large consumers of British manufactures; that they are gradually acquiring property, and that, if they are not blightingly interfered with, they will soon become the most flourishing, moral, and contented portion of her Majesty's subjects.

"That your petitioners heartily rejoice, that so immoral and demoralising a law as that which legalised a traffic in stolen human beings, no longer dishonours the statute book of this country, and are in no way astonished to learn, that the parties, who took advantage of so bad a law, and who made a property, and an article of merchandise of their fellow-beings, are now envious of the prosperity and happiness of their late slaves, and are already before your honourable House praying for some law, that will enable them to rob the emancipated of the fruits of their freedom.

"That the reason for, and the only justification of, the grant of twenty millions of pounds sterling, which were voted out of the taxes raised in this kingdom, and paid to the slave owners, was for the loss those owners would sustain in the value of their estates, from the increased cost of labour which emancipation would cause; that those wealthy proprietors have already pocketed this amount of money, the price of their slaves freedom, a sum of money, the bare interest of which amounts to more than the whole earnings of seventy thousand English labourer's families, and, to more than the whole of the poor rates of fourteen English counties.

"That your petitioners have reason to fear that your honourable House will be asked to sanction by legislative measures, and by aid of the public money, a scheme that has been hatched to bring the emancipated negroes (for whose redemption so much out of the taxes has been paid) back to worse than their former slavery, by the inundating those islands with nominally free labourers, from other parts of the world, and by their competition to drag down the wages of the free labourers in those colonies to the level of the hard working and ill-fed people of this country.

"Your petitioners therefore pray, that your honourable House will not sanction such an injustice as that of introducing foreign labourers into the West India islands, to depreciate the value of labour there, to the manifest injury of the present race (for

whose special benefit this enormous amount has been paid), but, that, rather than that should be done, we pray that the market for the produce of those islands may be thrown open to the produce of the Brazils and other foreign countries; so that, if it be determined that the free negroes shall not continue to reap the blessings of emancipation, the planters shall not, by means of monopoly, again enrich themselves at the expense of the people of this country.

"And your petitioners will ever pray,
(signed) "RALPH WALLER, Chairman."

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY (seventh day).—The whole of this day was occupied in a discussion upon the proceedings of various political parties in the country. The Birmingham conference was very frequently alluded to by various speakers, who differed in their views of the complete suffrage party. A resolution was moved by Mr Moir, of Glasgow, in favour of abiding by the charter in substance. Mr Roberts stated that he thought the motion uncalled for, as it implied a wavering in the chartist ranks which did not actually exist. Mr O'Connor gave Mr Moir his best thanks for having brought forward his resolution. He conceived it to be extremely necessary at the present moment. He did not believe in the honesty of Mr Sturge's party—the adoption of the six points of the charter, without the name, was merely to allure the people away. He said their promises were fair upon the face; but they should be regarded as the cat before she pounces on her prey, or a tiger crouching forth to seize its victim. He believed the refusal of Sharman Crawford to postpone his motion, and support the national petition, was a sufficient proof that they had no desire honestly to unite. The Lovett party and the Sturgeites were united; and it would be remembered that a document called "The National Remonstrance" had been put forward to thwart the national petition. Mr M'Pherson said he felt satisfied that the motion would receive the unanimous support of the convention, because no delegate could again face his constituents after having voted against the motion. So far as the movement of Mr Sturge was of a progressive nature, he would give it his most cordial support; especially if their adherents were drawn from the ranks of the whigs and the Tories. He was inclined to look upon it in the most favourable light; but the moment they presumed to draw their recruits from the chartist ranks, he would give them his most unqualified and determined opposition. It had been stated by a previous speaker, that the middle classes would be driven to their ranks by the pressure of circumstances. If such be the case, then it followed that if this pressure was removed their motives for becoming chartists would be at an end; and if their pockets could be filled, or their wealth increased, their patriotism would evaporate. He had no doubt, however, that this discussion would be productive of much good, and that the charter, with all its points, name and all, would be adhered to unanimously. Mr R. K. Philp said he should certainly vote for the resolution as it had been brought before the convention, although he did not see that such a resolution was called for. He certainly should have thought it proper to have addressed the country on the necessity of abiding firm to all the principles of the charter; but to pass a simple and concise resolution as that proposed by Mr Moir, seemed to indicate instability in their ranks. He (Mr P.) felt no fear of Mr Sturge or his party. They had not asked the chartists to abandon their cause. On the contrary, Mr Sturge had most distinctly declared that he desired the chartists to go on in their own way. He would not put uncharitable constructions on the motives of men, and he believed Mr Crawford had not postponed his motion, because the day had been fixed, and there were many inconveniences attending any alteration. He denied that Mr Lovett had put forth the "remonstrance" with an ill intention; for he (Mr P.) had written to Mr Lovett on the subject, and received a distinct assurance that it would not be put forth for signature until after the national petition had been presented. He thought the system of denouncing men, adopted by the *Star*, did great injury. Looking at the virtues of Mr Sturge, the actions of his life, and his whole character and pursuits, he (Mr Philp) wished there were more Sturges in the world. He believed Mr Lovett to be as good a man as any in the movement, although he differed from others in his mode of action. Certainly, we should permit men to differ, and not denounce them for so doing. Of course he (Mr P.) could do no other than support the motion—it was consonant with his own feelings; but he did not think any reason had been urged for bringing it forward at this particular stage of the proceedings of the convention. Messrs Leech, Doyle, Bairstow, McDowall, Thomason, Bartlett, Williams, Beesley, Moir, &c., spoke fully on the motion, which, on being put, was carried unanimously. Notices of motion were then given in, and the convention adjourned.

THURSDAY (eighth day).—Mr White moved, and Mr O'Connor seconded, a motion for the appointment of a committee of seven, to revise and report upon the national organisation, and make recommendations for the employment of lecturers. In recording the resolution, Mr O'Connor said the people must hold themselves ready for an attack from the Tory government. Peel and his ministry were acting in a cunning manner: they were seeking to bind their strength together, ere they came out to suppress the meetings of the people. It has been said that the chartists were favourable to Toryism. This he would deny; they had opposed whiggery; but that was no proof that they favoured the diabolical acts of the Tory governments. Mr Thomas Masson said, that unless something were done to promote the employment of lecturers, the convention would have failed to do its duty. Mr Bairstow thought the convention could not entertain the question; it was not the business for which they had been elected. Mr Ridley supported the motion. Mr Leech supported it: he thought much had already been done. All the large towns of the kingdom were in that position that the chartists could put down the proceedings of all the factions. Upwards of 350 towns were enrolled in the National Charter association. Mr Lowrie hoped the committee would extend their attention to Scotland. Mr Beesley, Mr Rason, and others, supported the resolution. Mr Doyle moved an amendment, "that the appointment of the committee be deferred until the report of the executive had been brought up." Mr Philp said, that as it appeared a committee must ultimately be appointed, it would avoid the tedium of another debate if the committee were at once appointed, with the understanding that it should not proceed to business until the executive had reported. The amendment was then withdrawn, and the committee appointed.

FRIDAY (ninth day).—The executive of the National Charter association gave in their report, by which it appeared that the national

organisation was widely extended. The various bodies of chartists in the kingdom had not, however, regularly contributed the funds required by the rules of the National Charter association, and the operations of the executive, therefore, had been somewhat restricted. A deputation that had waited on a meeting of trades' delegates the previous evening gave in their report, by which it appeared that a resolution had been adopted, unanimously agreeing that the trades, as bodies, should join the demonstration on the presentation of the national petition.

MONDAY (tenth day).—This morning the convention met at the usual hour. The room was extremely full of strangers, among whom were many ladies, who appeared to take great interest in the proceedings. Several reports of meetings held in the metropolis were given. Mr Lowrie proposed a resolution to the effect that the members of the convention should write to their constituents for information upon the truck system, and its bearing upon the interests of the working classes. Mr O'Connor seconded the motion, which was carried. Mr Philp proposed the following resolution—"That with a view to the most speedy enactment of the people's charter, this convention recommend the people of Great Britain totally to abstain from the use of all intoxicating drinks, also to abandon the use of tobacco and snuff, and refrain as much as possible from the use of all excisable articles, that by these means the revenue may be affected, the people be improved by sobriety, and the funds of the Chartist association be made more ample; and the convention cannot refrain from expressing its opinion that every man enlisting in the army, or the police, whilst the present corrupt institutions exist, becomes a slavish tool in the hands of tyrants, is a disgrace to his country, and a dishonour to the name of man." Mr P. said he conceived this resolution to be of the utmost importance—it would add a moral strength to the chartist cause. He believed that a sober people were better calculated for the exercise of political power than a people debased and drunken. He made no charge of this vice more against the working, than the aristocratic or middle class—it was a vice pervading all society, and that party which most determinedly set its face against it would gain the admiration of all good men. The speaker then adverted to the progress of temperance in Ireland, and argued it was the duty of the convention to set an example to the people. He believed that part which alluded to the enlistment in the army and police would be unanimously acquiesced in. Mr S. Bartlett seconded the motion. Mr O'Connor said that nothing could give him greater pleasure than to see the practice of temperance universal, but he could not agree with Mr Philp in mixing the subject up with the agitation for the charter. He thought it would be better to form a committee to consider the subject. He moved, therefore, as an amendment, "That we, the delegates sitting in this convention, in order to set an example to the people at large, and to prove our approval of the principles of temperance, do hereby pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of snuff and tobacco, and this resolution we adopt, in order that we may set an example in our persons which we trust the people generally will consider worthy of adoption, and that both the recommendation and amendment be submitted to a committee who shall report to the convention." Mr Roberts, of Bath, seconded the amendment; for he was almost afraid that the latter part of the resolution would subject them to a charge of sedition, seeing that according to the laws of the land an ignorant jury were the judges of what constituted sedition. After a long discussion Mr White moved that the subject be adjourned until after the presentation of the petition to parliament. Mr O'Connor withdrew his amendment. Mr Philp replied at length, and with considerable warmth urged the importance of temperance. Mr White's amendment was then carried. Messrs Philp, Bartlett, Beesley, Stallwood, and Thomason, voted for the original motion. Mr Stallwood moved a resolution, to the effect that this convention recommend the formation of Chartist Registration societies throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, for the purpose of placing all persons holding their opinions on the borough and county registries, with the view of returning as many chartists as possible to the next parliament. The resolution was carried. Mr Beesley then moved a resolution, to the effect that at the next general election, chartist candidates should be nominated; and if elected by the show of hands to retire, and on the day for the assembling of parliament to proceed to the house of Commons to take their seats and to hold them until ejected by force. After a short conversation, Mr Beesley consented to postpone his motion until after the presentation of the petition to the House of Commons. The convention adjourned at 2 o'clock.

TUESDAY (eleventh day).—Mr O'Connor delivered a long address on the following motion—"That the convention take into consideration the best means for protecting labour against the influence of those employers who apply it to artificial production; and for insuring to the working classes a supply of all the necessities of life independent of foreign countries or mercantile speculations." The further consideration of the question was postponed, and the convention resolved into committee.

Upwards of 100 of the magistrates of the metropolitan county met to entertain the Marquis of Salisbury at the Thatched-house tavern on Thursday, on occasion of his appointment to succeed the Duke of Portland as lord-lieutenant of the county. Mr Serjeant Adams, chairman of the Quarter sessions presided on the occasion.

A very numerous meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Dr Birkbeck was held on Monday, at the Freemason's tavern, to consider the report of a committee appointed to devise the best means of testifying the public gratitude to that eminent man for the services he had rendered to the cause of public education. The chair was occupied by Lord Brougham, who opened the proceedings with a high eulogium on Dr Birkbeck's character, and a tribute of admiration to the patient endurance of their sufferings by the working classes. Mr Hume and Lord John Russell both addressed the meeting, and a resolution proposed by Lord Dudley Stuart to the following effect was adopted:—"That the committee are of opinion that the most fitting method of testifying the public gratitude to Dr Birkbeck is by founding, in University college, London, a professorship of machinery and manufactures, including the application of chemistry and other branches of natural philosophy to the arts, and that a subscription be commenced for this purpose."

At the anniversary dinner of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in distress, given on Thursday at the London tavern, it was stated that since its establishment in 1806, 59,214 foreigners had been relieved. Among the noble subscriptions announced were her Majesty, an annual gift, £400; the Emperor of Russia, £1,000; the King of Prussia, £500; his late Majesty the same amount; the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, £500; the city of London, £200; the committee of the Five United Dutch and German churches, £1,000.

At the annual dinner of the Printer's Pension society which took place on Thursday, it was stated that during the last year more than 1,200 journeymen printers had been out of work in the city of London, who had been maintained by the men in employment.

At a meeting of the Statistical Society of London, held last week, it was stated that between August, 1840, and December, 1841, 204 accidents had occurred, by which 115 persons were killed, and 295 injured. Of this number 125 took place in the last year, and 79 in the preceding five months, which is a decrease of exactly one-third.

The sale of Horace Walpole's celebrated collection at Strawberry Hill commenced on Monday. A temporary building has been erected about 75 feet in length, and 40 feet wide, for the accommodation of persons attending the sale; in addition to which the lawn on which the building stands has been boarded over. Mr Robins, the celebrated auctioneer, commenced the sale about one o'clock, which was almost exclusively confined to the splendid and curious library, consisting for the most part of antique black letter volumes, and which produced about £410.

Minority of 67, who voted in favour of Mr Sharman Crawford's motion for Complete Suffrage on Thursday, April 21, 1842.

Aglionby, H. A.	Duncombe, Thomas	O'Connell, Daniel	Somers, John P.
Armstrong, Sir A.	Ellice, Edward	O'Connell, Maurice	Somerville, Sir W. M.
Bernal, R.	Elphinstone, H.	O'Connell, M. J.	Strickland, Sir G.
Blake, Mark	Esmonde, Sir T.	O'Connell, John	Tancred, Henry W.
Blake, Martin J.	Ewart, William	Paget, Lord William	Thornely, Thomas
Blake, Sir V.	Ferguson, Colonel	Pechell, Captain	Turner, Edmund
Blewitt, Reginald J.	Fielden, John	Phillipotts, John	Villiers, Hon. C.
Bodkin, John James	Gibson, Thomas M.	Plumridge, Captain	Wakley, Thomas
Bowring, Dr	Granger, Thomas C.	Powell, Caleb	Walker, Richard
Bridgeman, Hewitt	Hall, Sir Benjamin	Protheroe, Edward	Ward, Henry George
Brotherton, Joseph	Johnston, Alexander	Rennie, George	Williams, William
Browne, Robert D.	Leader, John T.	Roche, Sir David	Wood, Benjamin
Busfield, William	Muntz, George F.	Roche, Edmund B.	Yorke, Henry R.
Cobden, Richard	Murphy, Francis S.	Roebuck, John A.	
Collins, William	Napier, Sir Charles	Rundle, John	
Currie, Raikes	Norreys, Sir D. J.	Scholefield, Joshua	
Dennistoun, John	O'Brien, Cornelius	Scott, Robert	
Duke, Sir James	O'Brien, J.	Smith, Benjamin	

TELLERS.

Crawford, Sharman
Wallace, Mr

The Wakefield committee reported on Thursday, that Mr Joseph Holdsworth had not been duly elected, and that Mr William Sebright Lascelles ought to have been returned. Mr Holdsworth had withdrawn from further contest.

The committee appointed to try the Ipswich election petition came to the following resolutions on Saturday:—"That Rigby Wason and George Rennie, Esqrs, were not duly elected burgesses to represent the borough of Ipswich in parliament. That the last election for the borough of Ipswich was a void election. That the committee are of opinion that extensive bribery prevailed at Ipswich at the last election for that borough; and that the issue of a new writ ought to be suspended until the evidence taken before the committee should be taken under the consideration of the house. That the chairman be requested to report to the house the evidence taken before the committee, and that the same should be printed; and the Speaker would not issue his writ for the election of two burgesses for the borough of Ipswich to serve in parliament, until the printed evidence submitted to the House should be taken into consideration."

It was stated by counsel, before the election committee to try the petition against the return of Lord Alfred Paget for Lichfield, that upwards of fifty persons belonging to Lichfield, and related to persons registered as voters, had received appointments in the Post office during the administration of Lord Lichfield. Sir George Anson, the other sitting member, is Lord Lichfield's brother.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, April 27, 1842.

In the house of Commons last night Sir R. PEEL, in reply to Mr O'Connell, stated that he expected the treaties entered into between this country and Texas would be ratified by August next.

Mr O'CONNELL moved for a select committee to consider and report upon the state of spiritual destitution of the catholic soldiers serving in India and China, comprising at least one-third of the army. Mr BINGHAM BARING opposed the motion, and after a short debate it was withdrawn.

Mr ELPHINSTONE moved that it was expedient for the House, at an early period, to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, for the purpose of considering the act 55 George III., c. 184, with the view of imposing legacy and probate duties, on succession to real estates, of the same amount as are now imposed by the said act on succession to personal property. He supported his motion by a statistical comparison of the produce of the stamp duties, and an estimate of the probable amount which might be raised by such a tax as he proposed; and which, assuming the rental of the country at forty millions, and that landed property changed hands every twenty years, might produce two millions annually. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER contended that such a tax would only fall on property which was not under marriage and other settlements, and which was usually in the hands of the smaller proprietors, and that it would not produce what was estimated. Mr HUME thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made out a good case in favour of the motion. Lord JOHN RUSSELL opposed the motion; and Sir ROBERT PEEL looked upon it as only introduced for the purpose of delaying the income tax bill. On a division it was negatived by 221 to 77.

Colonel Fox moved for information respecting the treatment of the natives of South Africa by the Boers, and copies of instructions sent to the governor of the Cape of Good Hope, which was agreed to; and after some conversation respecting the business of the house, and leave given to Sir James Graham to bring in a bill for the management of the new model prison at Pentonville, and another bill

for the appointment and payment of parish constables, the House adjourned.

In the House of Lords, Lord BROUGHAM postponed, to Friday, two motions of which he had given notice—one for the presentation of a petition from the National Complete Suffrage Union, the other for returns relating to election committees.

Intelligence has been received of the sudden death of M. Humann, the French Minister of Finance, on Monday last, in an apoplectic fit.

The annual general meeting of the Metropolitan Anti-corn-law association was held yesterday afternoon at the Crown and Anchor tavern, Strand. There was a strong muster of the leading members of the association. On the platform were the Earl of Radnor, Lord Kinnaird, the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., Dr Bowring, M.P., Milner Gibson, Esq., M.P., Francis Place, Esq., president of the society; Mr Warburton, Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., John Scobel, Esq., James Wilson, Esq., Colonel T. P. Thompson, G. Beacon, Esq., Mr Ricardo, and many of the treasurers and most active members of the branch associations. The chair was taken by Mr Warburton. Resolutions were unanimously passed, denouncing the income tax; condemning the new tariff as wholly vicious in principle, but still indicating the progress of public opinion towards free trade; and pledging the society to renewed exertions for the total repeal of the corn laws.

On Monday the nailers in the vicinity of Dudley turned out against a very large reduction in their wages; and assembling to the number of some thousands, proceeded to the houses of several of the masters to compel them by intimidation and violence, to return to the old prices. They dragged some of them from their houses and marched them through the streets of Dudley; and, as they continued to increase in numbers, the authorities sent to Birmingham for the soldiers. At the moment of their arrival the mob were forcing open the gates of the hotel where the conference of the magistrates and masters was going on, and their appearance fortunately prevented the mischief which would have ensued from their forcible entrance of the premises. The troops charged the people with the flats of their swords, and happily succeeded in removing them without inflicting any serious injury. The masters were rescued before the arrival of the troops, without having sustained any injury from the mob. Several of the ringleaders were apprehended and examined during the night. The whole country for twenty or thirty miles round appears to be in a very disturbed state, and it is said more troops will be required before the unfortunate people, who are goaded to violence by distress, can be coerced to work for the proposed price.

Accounts this morning state that fresh disturbances occurred yesterday at Rowley Regis, and that a second troop is gone to Stourbridge, where a rough mob is said to have collected.

COMPLETE SUFFRAGE UNION.

Birmingham, April 26, 1842.

At the weekly meeting of the council held this morning the chairman stated that he had forwarded, through the post, a copy of the pamphlet entitled, "Reconciliation," to all the members on the opposition side of the house of Commons. Having been in London last week, he had an opportunity of observing the good effect produced by this pamphlet, and by the circular which the council had sent to the same members. He stated that a meeting had been held in Brown's hotel, by those members of the council resident in London, and several from the country, and most of them were in the gallery during the debate on Mr Sharman Crawford's motion, which occupied the attention of parliament on the 21st instant, although the two great political parties endeavoured to defeat it; the Tories by their assumed indifference and contempt, and the Whigs by their absence, and both by attempting to prevent the formation of a House. The latter attempt would, no doubt, have succeeded but for the circulars sent to members, the presence of friends in the lobby, and other measures taken to frustrate the design. The motion was for a committee of the whole House to consider the petitions which had been presented, praying for complete suffrage. The chairman expressed his gratification that there were so many members favourable to this motion, considering that so large a number owe their seats to bribery and corruption, and from whom nothing could be expected. The numbers were,

For the motion, 67 votes.

2 tellers.

4 pairs (at least).

1 left through illness.

74

It was understood that Mr Sharman Crawford was so encouraged by the result of the division as to have suggested that the question might again be introduced this session by a motion for leave to bring in a bill. The council resolved to consider this subject at its next meeting.

The CHAIRMAN reported that Lord Brougham had taken charge of the petition to the Lords which the council had entrusted to him, and that he would, in presenting it this evening, propose a motion in reference to bribery at elections.

The council afterwards appointed sub-committees for the transaction of various business, including the consideration of the best means of returning members to parliament pledged to vote for complete suffrage. On the subject of admitting members to the Union, it was agreed that any 20 persons, who should send their money for tickets in advance, should be entitled to appoint any person to whom cards and register sheets should in future be sent, without any remittance being previously required. And the cash received on the sale of such cards, should be remitted by such persons on the 1st of every month, and the unsold cards and register sheets be returned half yearly.

The council sat three hours, and will meet again, at Birmingham, on Tuesday next.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE, THIS DAY.

The supply of all kinds of grain is moderate; with very little business doing. Prices are the same as on Monday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"James Humphreys" received.

"James Biggs." We wish we had the same faith which he appears to hold.

"R. J. Rouse." We should have been happy to have inserted the letters he has sent us, had they not already appeared in a provincial paper.

"Samuel Cobham." The amount of this gentleman's respect for us has, it seems, considerably lessened. We are sorry to say that we often find this to be the case when we are compelled to decline the insertion of letters which are more important in the estimation of the writers than in our own. It is astonishing how rapidly fulsome adulation is then turned into bitter spleen. The copy of the *Nonconformist*, containing Mr Cobham's marginal notes, we have left for him in our office, under a conviction that his irritated vanity may occasionally be soothed by glancing at the prowess of his own impertinence.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.

For 8 lines....5s. 0d.	For 16 lines...7 0	For 24 lines...9 0
10.....5 6	18.....7 6	26.....9 6
12.....6 0	20.....8 0	28.....10 0
14.....6 6	22.....8 6	Every additional 2 lines, 6d.

*** Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a post office order, or reference for payment in London.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1842.

SUMMARY.

DURING the past week the house of Commons has made itself little upon a great subject. It has discussed very much as a joke a question which philosophers have reasoned upon for fifty years past, and upon which hundreds of thousands of intelligent minds have arrived at a conclusion, after grave and anxious deliberation. We know not that any party has a right to complain, but certain it is, that the house of Commons in the department of reasoning and philosophy is the slowest coach on the road, save indeed the house of Lords, which in truth is no coach at all, but a waggon. It passes our comprehension how a great body of educated men can manage, without the slightest apparent feeling of humiliation, to employ arguments which to the rest of the community have been at least twenty years out of date. A subject of deep importance gains ground in the public mind. After silently working its way by its own inherent force, after having been discussed and all but settled, not simply in our great manufacturing towns, but even in our villages and hamlets, it is thrust upon the notice of the house of Commons. It is there for some two or three successive years regarded as nothing more than an occasion for a passing laugh. When it has enlisted millions in its favour, it is allowed to become a topic of debate, and then all the stock objections urged against it out of doors a quarter of a century ago, and long since set aside as frivolous and unreasonable, are brought forward with as much pomp and solemnity as though they had never been heard of before. The mind of the public is found to be about half a century a-head of the mind of parliament; and chains of ratiocination, which elsewhere have become well nigh obsolete, are at last picked up and used by the people's representatives. The wisdom of the House of Commons, like Hebrew verbs, is defective in the present tense. It is always in past time. It resembles the tuft which is tied at the tail of a kite. It goes up of course with the intelligence of the age, but its natural tendency is to fall to its native earth; and to whatever elevation it may reach, it is always about the same distance below the power that raises it.

On Thursday evening Mr Sharman Crawford, in a very temperate, lucid, argumentative, and eloquent speech, submitted to the House the resolution on parliamentary reform entrusted to his hands by the Birmingham Complete Suffrage conference. His motion was seconded by Mr Daniel O'Connell. It was evidently the intention of the House to have treated the matter with silence. The whigs, who are unable as yet to cast a correct horoscope of their future fortunes, and who consequently hesitate either to commit themselves to, or manfully to oppose a cause, the success of which is at present a matter of doubt, were absent to a man. We must correct ourselves, one whig was present—one, whose connexion with the press entitled him to marks of party confidence, and raised him in days gone by to a station of factitious importance; just as common glass when coated on one side with quicksilver, and which reflects a true image of the face that looks into it, acquires a value altogether conventional—one whig, we say, was there—Sir John Easthope. This gentleman appears to us to have spoken under recent irritation, and we doubt not, from the decision with which he opposed the resolution, meditates a retreat from Leicester to Tewkesbury, or possibly contemplates retirement from public life to spend the remainder of his days at a fashionable watering place. Be this as it may, the men of Leicester are not what we take them to be, if they suffer an opponent of complete suffrage to misrepresent them one moment longer than they can help it. The question was kept on its legs by Mr Wallace, Dr Bowring, Mr Williams, and Mr Ward, until Sir James Graham, contrary to his own first intent, was provoked to take part in the discussion. He was followed by Mr O'Connell in a vigorous and well timed speech, which fairly cut the ground from under the feet of the Secretary for the Home Department. At last Sir Robert Peel got up, and professing great respect for the labouring class of the population, delivered a speech so completely between joke and earnest as to lay himself open to the severe rebukes of Mr Roebuck—rebukes from which even the late solicitor-general, with a generosity found only in whig natures (and whig papers), could not effectually shield him. On the division there appeared, for the motion, 67; against it, 226;

majority, 159. We are informed there were also seven pairs, but have been unable to obtain the names of the individuals.

On Friday the Income Tax bill was read a second time, after a vain attempt by Mr C. Buller to defeat the measure by an amendment in the customary form. The debate presented no features of novelty, and closed in a thin house with a majority of 79 in favour of ministers. The House went into committee on the bill on Monday, and made considerable progress. There can be no doubt, therefore, that substantially its provisions will become the law of the land.

The House of Lords has been employing its time in committee upon the Corn Importation act. Two or three divisions have taken place upon the more salient points of the measure, from which it is apparent that ministers neither expect nor will allow of any material alteration of their plan, come from whatever quarter it may. The only feature of the discussion worthy of particular notice, is the moral courage and statesman-like views of Lord Brougham, who, in a speech worthy of his best days, full of sound argument, and set off with splendid eloquence, proposed an abolition of all duty upon the importation of grain, and shrunk not from appearing as the leader of a minority of five. We are almost tempted to exclaim in reference to the past—

"Shadows avant! Richard's himself again."

The bill was read a third time on Monday night, and passed.

Accounts from the provinces represent the state of trade as truly deplorable—indeed, rumours are afloat, which we are unable at the present moment to verify, or to reject, that disturbances have broken out in one or two of the manufacturing and mining districts of the country. We trust they will turn out to be gross exaggerations of fact; but we cannot conceal from ourselves the probability that the patience of a starving people will at last break down, and should tumult once begin, none can predict to what extent excesses may be practised. Such outbreaks we have no doubt will be attributed by many to agitation for parliamentary reform; and events which ought to prevail with all rational men to hasten forward that measure of political justice, without which society cannot long be safe, will be quoted by unreasoning and selfish men, as offering good ground for resisting popular demands. The dishonesty however cannot be permanently successful. A minority of 67 in the House of Commons upon the first discussion there of complete suffrage, indicates a rapid change in the tone of the public mind; and the acclamations with which the decisions of the Birmingham conference have been generally received prove, that so soon as the excitement consequent upon the passing of pending measures shall have subsided, and the depths of Sir Robert Peel's stock of commercial reform shall have been gauged—so soon as general, and special, and assistant commissioners, shall have begun to ply with vigour the machinery constructed to gather into the treasury the proceeds of the income tax, a centre will be found about which the general sense of injustice will gravitate; and the cause which a few months since was scarcely discernible will acquire a sudden importance, ominous to the lengthened tenure of aristocratic privileges.

THE JUST ENDS OF ORGANIC REFORM.

THE question of complete suffrage has at length been mooted in parliament. On Thursday evening last, the member for Rochdale submitted a resolution to the House of Commons, embodying all the principles of parliamentary reform agreed upon at the Birmingham conference. The treatment of that motion by the people's representatives forbids the hope of making any effectual advance for the present in that direction. We turn from them to their constituents. We address ourselves to the good sense, the impartial judgment, the patriotism, and the religious principle of the middle classes of this empire—of those who hold in trust, for no private purpose but for the welfare of the community at large, the electoral franchise. We purpose laying before them, in a few successive numbers, some considerations, not, we imagine, entirely devoid of weight. We crave a patient hearing of a frank statement of our sentiments. We shall deal honestly with them, we hope also with all becoming respect. We ask them to accompany us only so far as we ourselves are under the guidance of reason and of right. We wish to make no insidious attacks upon them—to practice no mean clap-traps—to take no unfair advantage—to appeal to no questionable motives. If, in the remarks we may deem it incumbent upon us to submit to their calm consideration, they detect any symptoms of a disposition to mislead, to overstrain an argument, or to conceal an objection, let them reject our advice. If, on the other hand, we are found to speak the truth, fairly to state our case, and to support it by solid reasoning, we fervently hope they will evince sufficient manliness and virtue to act up to their convictions.

Upon the very threshold of our work, we meet with an impediment which it becomes us to remove. Organic reforms, it is asserted, can neither supply the wants of a famishing population, nor make a virtuous constituency, nor produce in the community a healthier tone of morals. They are great political changes without any substantial results. They create extravagant expectations which they invariably disappoint. In themselves considered, they are profitless and barren, experiments dangerous to be tried, and seldom beneficial in their issue. They unsettle all existing notions. They excite wide discontent. They foster a spirit of insubordination to authority. They remove the old landmarks of government, and when carried into effect, they accomplish nothing more than the reasoning, the education, and the religion of the country could have accomplished without them. Such, in substance, is the nett amount of several extended articles devoted to this subject by the metropolitan and provincial press. The matter is worth a few moment's consideration.

Organic reforms are nothing more than means to an end, that end being government in accordance with the views of the great body of the people. We readily admit that, in former time especially, the most absurd and extravagant expectations were cherished with respect to their results. In the case of the Reform bill, it is admitted that delusion prevailed among the people to an unparalleled extent, a delusion which subsequent events have completely dispelled. We shall not now point out the agents who were most busy in practising for party purposes upon the credulity of the masses. We lament that their bad example has found imitators in the present day. We have no manner of doubt that hopes are entertained in connexion with political change which are destined never to be realised—that the very functions of government are to a great extent misunderstood; and that a really popular representation would fail of accomplishing more on behalf of the people than to give free scope to their own industry, talent, and moral worth.

Admitting thus much, however, we are bound to urge upon the notice of our readers such qualifying circumstances as a just view of the case fairly demands. It is to be remembered, in the first place, that if a misapprehension of the powers and scope of government has taken hold upon the public mind, the constituted authorities as they now exist must be regarded as, in the main, responsible for the result. Class legislators have done little else than aim at producing an artificial prosperity which it is beyond the power of laws to compass. Gradually, all the great interests of the empire have been taught to look up for success rather to the interposition of parliament on their behalf than to the unrestrained exertions of their own activity and skill. On the part of the rulers there has been a constant habit of arrogating to themselves that national greatness which grew up in spite of their mistaken policy; on the part of the people a disposition to expect what no legislative machinery is fitted to accomplish. All classes have yet to learn that the prevention of evil, rather than the creation of good, is the proper end of wise and salutary government. Under really democratical institutions experience will soon rectify these mistakes. They are far less prevalent at the present moment than once they were; and when national affairs shall be under the control of the people, disappointment, instead of engendering discontent, will serve to write in legible characters upon the public mind those lessons of political wisdom which, under the present system, it is impossible for them to learn.

It is further to be remarked, that the present distress and difficulties into which the nation is plunged arise from no essential and elementary conditions of society. They are the product of class legislation. They may be traced distinctly to aristocratic selfishness. There is enterprise enough in the country, there is sufficient capital, there are local advantages, there are multifarious resources, there is an industrious population, there is a general tone of morality and good faith, out of which to weave a state of prosperity hitherto unexampled in the annals of our history; but they are all crippled by absurd restrictions, depressed by burdens improperly adjusted, in some instances rendered useless by prohibitions, in some deprived of their natural vigour and elasticity by protection. Interest is arrayed against interest, and the contest for superiority is fought, not in the field of the world and with the weapons of industry and talent, but in the arena of parliament, and with the weapons of political corruption. Popular representation, it is true, could neither force up the rate of wages, nor provide subsistence for the people, nor, in our opinion, beneficially interpose to furnish them with either a secular or a religious education. But one thing it could do. It could untie the ligatures which at present impede the free and vigorous exercise of a nation's limbs. It could give to industry fair play. It could abolish laws which fence about on every hand the commercial and manufacturing enterprise of the people. If it could not put bread into their mouths, it could permit them honestly to earn it, and eat it when earned. If it originated no good, it might put an end at once to a vast amount of artificially-created evil. And nothing but organic reform can be expected to accomplish this. It is vain, therefore, to urge that it is unproductive; for, unfitted as it may be in itself to plant wholesome fruit, it is every way well adapted to destroy the noxious weeds which at once exhaust the fertility of the soil, and stunt the growth of whatever is in their neighbourhood. It is wanted to undo rather than to do—to put an end to existing wrong rather than to give birth to new forms of right. There is much, undoubtedly, which it cannot secure—many desirable things which it will be incompetent to effect; but there is also much which nothing else can reach—a multitude of pernicious arrangements which it alone can remove.

Let those who object to organic reform on the ground of its barrenness reflect, that the evils of which a class legislature is unquestionably the parent can only be destroyed by withdrawing the power of legislation from a class. Like causes produce like effects. An unfair representation of the people's minds has issued, as might have been anticipated, in an unjust tampering with the people's interests. If, under a perfect system of representation, the present wrongs were perpetuated, government at least would be exempted from blame, and men would bear only self-imposed burdens. The remedy would be in their own hands; and if wisdom did not induce, necessity would drive, them to carry it into practical effect. That they would commit mistakes is not only possible, but probable; but then those mistakes would not, as now, harden at once into petrifications which resist all change. Good government would at all events run parallel with the interests of those possessing political power. A whole people could neither wish to deceive themselves, nor remain long in the power of men who gained selfish advantages from deceiving them. In the main, they must of necessity intend their own welfare; and if, in seeking it, they occasionally strayed into the

by-paths of doubtful policy, at least they could not err to a greater extent than aristocratic rulers have already done; and experience, which is now useless, would soon bring them back to the straight and beaten road of common sense and justice.

POLITICAL PRUDERY AND PURITY OF ELECTION.

THE various election trials, whether pending or past, of the present parliamentary session, have brought out some peculiarly felicitous illustrations of the political virtue of the £10 constituencies. So utterly gross and shameless was the corruption practised at the last general election, as to have elicited from parliamentary committees, by no means sensitive in affairs of this kind, a recommendation of disfranchisement in one case, and of consideration of the evidence with a view to disfranchisement, in another. Worse cases yet remain, and probably the worst of all have been hushed up by the timely resignation of the members concerned in them.

And now we expect to hear, rung from the Land's End to John o'Groats, all the various changes of which the subject is susceptible, touching the corruptibility of men without property. This is the class, our political prudes will indignantly exclaim, whom you would invest with the franchise. Does not experience prove that these men regard a vote as nothing more than a marketable commodity? Can they be trusted with the destinies of a mighty empire, who thus sell their inheritance for a paltry bribe? Look now at the debauchery, the deceit, the perjury, already created by only a partial possession by the poor, of what you call their just rights; and in the name of common sense and decency, declare whether it would be wise and expedient to give to these crimes an indefinite expansion, by conferring on the country the boon of complete suffrage.

Good! This virtuous indignation is quite to our mind. We have no sympathy with the rascals who take a bribe; and we are quite content, if need be, that they should suffer the penalty due to their derelictions in Newgate or elsewhere. We shall not at this time of day turn their abettors. But it behoves us to remark, that sin is as much sin to our apprehension when dressed in black kerseymere or glossy broad cloth, as when habited in ragged fustian. The rascals who take a bribe are outdone by those who offer and who pay it; and in our humble judgment, chairmen of election committees and members of the same, who pass in society for respectable men, and under whose superintendence all the dirty work at which the virtuous middle classes shudder is carried on, might with greater justice be consigned to gaol than the poor wretches whose necessities afford some extenuation of their guilt. We should like to know which party has most seriously offended against the laws of political morality in the case of the Ipswich election—Mr Wason, who betted beforehand at the Reform club that he would win his seat, and his committee, under whose directions the sinews of war were vigorously applied—or the poor thoughtless electors who clutched his gold, and sent him to parliament as the representative of a "free and independent constituency."

We pointed out some few months since, that political corruptibility is not the accident of station. He who will descend to give a bribe would also stoop to take one. With the franchise restricted as at present—with monopolies, to be upheld by parliamentary influence, worth almost any amount of temporary sacrifice—with an aristocracy who, in reference to the government of this empire, adopt for their motto, "May I not do what I will with my own"—with a middle class undeterred by any compunctious visitings from pandering to the most brutal and profligate propensities, if thereby they can secure a vote, we see no hope of preventing bribery but by making electoral constituencies too large to be manageable; and thus, so attenuating the bribe as to render its influence uncertain in operation, and consequently powerless for evil. One fact, however, is clear. The present system is stained down to its very core with political corruption. Representation is the merest farce, and the great body of electors, with few exceptions, may be divided into two classes, quite irrespectively of their party opinions—the bribers and the bribed.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Buckingham palace at three o'clock on Friday afternoon in an open carriage and four, escorted by a party of hussars, for Claremont.

Tuesday's Gazette announced that Prince Albert had been appointed warden of the stannaries and chief steward of the Duchy of Cornwall and Devon. It is said that the salary and emoluments hitherto attached to the office have been abolished, by his Royal Highness's desire.

The *Globe* contradicts the statement of the *Morning Post* and *Morning Herald*, that Lord John Russell has lately joined a congregation of the Scottish church. He has only accompanied his lady to a church which she has usually attended.

The Income Tax bill has been published. It contains 189 clauses, and fills 130 folio pages. There are five schedules. Schedule A enacts that possessors of landed property above the annual value of £150 shall pay sevenpence in the pound. Schedule B enacts that the occupiers of land shall pay threepence in the pound in England, and twopence-halfpenny in Scotland; Ireland being exempt. Schedule C relates to profits from dividends, annuities, and shares; which are chargeable with sevenpence in the pound. Schedule D includes "every description of property or profits" not contained in either of the other schedules; and lays down rules for ascertaining the amount of duty due in various cases, which are classed under six heads. Schedule E relates to government officials. As regards trade—The duty is to be computed on the full amount of the balance of profits, on an average of the three previous years; or if the concern shall not have existed so long, then on one year, or the proportion of a part of a year: the duty to extend to every person, body corporate, company, or society. No allowance to be made for money expended on repairs or alterations of premises or implements of trade, beyond the current expenditure; nor for any

loss not arising from the trade; nor for capital withdrawn or invested; nor for interest on capital; nor for any debts "not proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners to be irrecoverable and desperate;" nor for any average loss; nor for any sum recoverable under an insurance or indemnity. No deduction is allowed for annual interest. As regards employments—The duty to extend to every employment, whether annual or otherwise; and to be computed on the balance of emoluments during the preceding year. In both cases, no deductions to be allowed for any disbursements but those for the purposes of the trade or employment, nor for expenses of maintenance, nor rent of dwelling house, nor private expenditure. The computation of duty to be made exclusive of profits arising from lands and tenements occupied for the purpose of trade. In cases of partnership, the computation to be made on the joint profits, separately from other duty chargeable on the individuals. The commissioners of stamps and taxes are the chief inquisitors, and the commissioners and their assistants the operators in putting the victims to the question: the latter are to consist of members of corporate bodies, chief officers of different courts, mayors, bailies, &c. The exemptions from the income tax include benefit clubs, charitable institutions, and stocks of the Queen or Foreign Potentates. Where an incorrect return is proved, the penalty is treble the amount of duty. The assessments are payable quarterly in England, and half-yearly in Scotland. The commissioners and other officers are to be sworn to fairness and secrecy.

PROVINCIAL.

At a meeting of the West Middlesex Reform association, recently held at Brentford, the thanks of the association were unanimously voted to the electors of the Montrose district of burghs for returning Mr Hume to parliament; and the secretary was directed to congratulate Mr Hume, in the name of the association, on his return to parliament.

The farmers of Essex had a numerous meeting at Chelmsford last week, on the subject of the corn laws and tariff. The meeting was convened by requisition to the High Sheriff of the county, and signed by Lords Western and Rayleigh who, however, were not present. Several of the speakers severely complained of the conduct of the present ministry, and declared they had been deceived. A petition to the House of Lords was proposed by Mr Bawtree, praying that the proposed corn law and tariff might be rejected, or at all events materially modified; and at the same time expressing an opinion that if passed in their present state they would be ruinous to the interests of the agriculturists of the country. Mr Tufnell objected to petition against the Corn bill, as it had already passed the House of Commons, and affirmed that the measure they had now got was much better than would have been proposed by the whigs. He therefore proposed as an amendment that the Corn bill should be acquiesced in, and the attention of the legislature directed to the proposed new tariff, that a proper protection might be given to agriculture. The motion for the petition was, however, carried by a large majority.

The farmers of Cambridgeshire have called upon their representatives to oppose the new tariff, and petitioned the House of Lords against it and the new corn bill. The following is the termination of the petition, and rather different from the generality coming from agricultural districts—"Your petitioners at the same time most earnestly implore that your lordships will delay to sanction any other of the measures alluded to till the principles of free trade upon which those measures are founded, have undergone a solemn and searching investigation in your lordships' house; and if, upon such solemn inquiry, those principles shall be found (contrary to the absolute conviction of your petitioners) based on wisdom, and applicable to the situation of the country, then that prohibitory laws of every description may be at once and altogether repealed."

The tariff has also been condemned at meetings of several other agricultural societies, and among the rest by the Maidstone Farmers' club, and the farmers of Berkshire.

The town council of Hereford last week unanimously resolved to petition parliament against the income tax. Alderman Gough in proposing the petition said that he really did not think anything would be gained by petitioning the House of Commons, as that House was at present constituted; until the people were represented there, their petitions would never be listened to.

A public meeting of the merchants and shipowners of Liverpool took place on Friday last to memorialise government to allow the proposed change in the timber duties to come into immediate operation, and resolutions on the subject were unanimously adopted.

On Monday week, the members of the "Nottingham Complete Suffrage association," held an adjourned meeting, to adopt rules for their future government. A very able and comprehensive address was read by Mr Beggs, inviting the public to a consideration of the principles which they had adopted, and calling upon all honest reformers to co-operate with them in the great cause of political emancipation. The evils of class legislation were laid bare in a most searching manner, and the whole tone of the address was characterised by honesty and sincerity. The principles adopted as the basis of the association were those agreed upon at the Birmingham conference.

The adherents of Mr Sturge's declaration, assembled in the large room of the association, in Albion street, Leeds, to receive the reports from Mr Cummins and Mr Martin, the delegates to the Birmingham conference, concerning the subject and success of their mission. Mr Martin read the report of the proceedings of the conference, and of the conclusions they had come to, which gave the highest satisfaction to the assembly, and most hearty votes of approbation to the report and thanks to the delegates were voted unanimously. It was stated that a plan of union and organisation would shortly be developed, to enrol the supporters of Mr Sturge's proposition in the association to be formed, to be called the Complete Suffrage association; and it was intimated that the Reform association would shortly take steps in connexion with that view and proposition.—*Bradford Observer*.

We are indebted to the Rev. B. Parsons of Ebley, Stroud, for the following information:—"I am happy to inform you that the resolutions passed at the Birmingham suffrage meeting have given the greatest satisfaction to the operatives and true reformers in this neigh-

bourhood. On Wednesday evening last we held a public meeting in Ebley, for the purpose of giving to the people a full report of the proceedings at Birmingham as detailed in your paper. Our large room was crowded, and every conclusion to which the delegates had come was hailed with the most enthusiastic applause. The feeling thus evinced at Ebley, will be elicited throughout the borough, and through most parts of the county, when time and opportunity shall be given to explain the great principles of the National Suffrage union. One of the most propitious things for the harmony and concentration of the energies of the operatives, was your adopting the six points of the charter. Had you stopped short of these, there would not have been union; but now no apple of discord is left. It is my intention as often as circumstances allow to repeat the lecture on these subjects, which I delivered at Ebley last Wednesday. I hope to be able to do so in several parts of the borough and county. The operatives are ready to enter hand and heart into these matters. The corn law agitation has prepared them to demand the suffrage, and the other national and Christian rights expressed in your resolutions. The history of the corn laws demonstrates to the satisfaction of all, that our present national distress arises from class legislation, and that until this is abolished there can be no equitable government. The operatives are also beginning to feel their importance in society, and to assert that importance in a rational manner. They know that they are the base of the national pyramid, and consequently that all wealth and power originate from them. They work our machinery and till the ground, and on them the revenue is dependent for the chief of its taxes, and the state, for its policemen and soldiers. In fact, everything is in the hands of the operatives. They have resolved not to enlist. They say that commerce is a safer bulwark to the country than soldiers or ships of war, and that a people well educated, well employed, and properly remunerated for their labour, need neither policemen, gaols, hospitals, union workhouses, nor charity schools. They are willing to educate their children at their own expense, to provide for themselves in sickness and old age, by their own industry, and by their rational and moral deportment to institute a police, more effectual, searching, and secure, than any constabulary or military force can be, provided the state will abolish all unjust legislation, and give them that full quota of civil liberty, to which, as citizens they have an undoubted right. I believe that in our borough there are few persons above the age of twenty-one unfit for the franchise. The men who are most unfit are among the present electors."

A public meeting took place at Cheltenham on Wednesday last, for the purpose of hearing a more detailed account from Mr Hollis, of the proceedings of the Birmingham conference. Mr Hollis gave an interesting account of the proceedings of that body, and urged the chartists of Cheltenham not to set themselves against the complete suffrage movement, but without surrendering the charter, to co-operate as far as possible to promote its object. On a vote of thanks being proposed to Mr Hollis, a long and clamorous discussion ensued, which ended in an amendment being proposed, "that no vote of thanks be passed until after the second conference has taken place." Several excellent speeches were made by the friends of complete suffrage, but a resolution was carried, declarative of their determination to uphold the name and details of the charter. Since the meeting, a great many of the more intelligent among the chartists have left their ranks, disgusted with their conduct; and all the more intelligent working men, and a great portion of the middle classes are favourable to the new movement. A branch of the Complete Suffrage union is about to be formed here with every prospect of success.

At a meeting of the Sheffield chartists, last week, the following resolutions were passed in reference to the late conference at Birmingham:—"That this meeting entirely approve of, and return their sincere thanks to Messrs J. B. O'Brien, Philips, Vincent, Lovett, and the twelve delegates from Bradford, for their firm adherence, manly defence, and able advocacy of the people's cause, and for their triumphant success in the late conference. That this meeting hail with great pleasure the acknowledgment of the great principles of justice and liberty, as contained in the people's charter, by the late convention, assembled in Birmingham; and that this meeting looks upon it as a great movement forwards, for their attainment of that for which the people have so long struggled and so ardently contended—the establishment of these principles as a constitution for our native, but insulted and cruelly oppressed country. That this meeting resolve, that though they will not depart from their principles, nor the straightforward course they have hitherto pursued, that they will unite with the friends of rational liberty, recently assembled at Birmingham, in their assertions, and public endeavours, either by lectures, periodical papers, or any other means, to disseminate our glorious principles through all classes of society, until they become triumphant, and the law of the land."

Meetings have been held during the past week at Bath, Leicester, and Kettering, to receive the report of delegates sent to the Birmingham conference, at all of which the greatest unanimity of feeling and satisfaction at the result of the conference were evinced. At Kettering an association is about being formed on the plan recommended at the conference.

On Monday last an immense body of unemployed weavers and other operatives assembled together in the town of Colne, and paraded the streets at various hours of the day. The procession bore with it flags and banners, on some of which were the words "Bread or blood!" The military were in readiness to act, had riot occurred, but it fortunately happened that the proceedings of the multitude were not marked by any disorder or tumult. The object of the meeting was to show the number of unemployed people in the town and neighbourhood, and the distress and poverty which they were suffering. The inhabitants were thrown into great alarm by this demonstration, but no injury was done to persons or property, and the assemblage broke up in the evening in perfect order. The misery and wretchedness of the working classes in the district of Colne are absolutely appalling. Thousands of men are reduced to starvation, and bordering on despair. What the end of this alarming state of things will be it is dreadful to contemplate.—*Manchester Times*.

At Rochdale and Bradford during the past week trade has been limited: at Barton very depressed, and at Leeds the worst spring

trade remembered. At Manchester things are firmer; at Middleton more animated; Leicester has been without improvement; and at Huddersfield the market bad.

The emigration from Cardiganshire has been greater this season from the port of Aberystwith than for several years past. The Pilot has taken upwards of 50 emigrants to Liverpool—their ultimate destination being the United States. The brigs Credo and Rhydol take upwards of 200 for Quebec. We have been on board the two latter and were much pleased with the arrangements for the accommodation of passengers. They seem all to be small farmers and the better order of peasantry, parting with their father-land apparently in very good humour. We could see no sign of poverty amongst them.—*Welchman.*

The new line of railway forming by the Manchester and Birmingham company from Store street, in Manchester, via Stockport, to the Grand Junction line at Crewe, is now near its completion, and probably will be opened to the public by the beginning of next month.

On Wednesday last a meeting was held at Salford, to consider the propriety of establishing a junction railway to connect the Liverpool and Leeds lines at Salford.

IRELAND.

A number of scientific gentlemen, from many parts of the kingdom, assembled at the Castle, Parson's town, on Wednesday, to witness the casting of the speculum for the magnificent telescope, now constructing by the Earl of Rosse (a name better known in the annals of science as Lord Oxmantown), the dimensions of which are superior to any thing of the kind on record. The weight of this wonderful speculum is three tons, its diameter six feet, and its thickness five feet. The proportion in which the metals were mixed is 126 of copper to 58 parts of tin. There were three furnaces in requisition, each of which contained a crucible, holding a ton of metal. The entire mass being cast in a few seconds, being allowed a little time to cool, was then conveyed by machinery into a heated oven, rendered completely airtight, where his lordship intends it shall remain for two months. Everything went on most successfully in the casting.

Two more emigrant vessels, the China and the Ninian, sailed from Limerick on Thursday. Amongst the passengers were one hundred cottier tenants of the Marquis of Clanricarde, from his estates in Galway; and several of the tenantry of Colonel Wyndham, from his estate in Clare. The poor tenantry received assistance from their former landlords, to better their condition in another country.

Mr Roberts, clerk of an agent on Lord Bloomfield's estate, was shot on Sunday last near Moneygall, in King's county, Tipperary. A Mrs Carry, who was close to him, was so severely wounded that she has since died. Dr Binden, a surgeon, has received notice that he is next on the list. Government has offered large rewards for the apprehension of the miscreants.

SCOTLAND.

The complete suffrage memorialists of Kirkcaldy and Dysart met on Friday last to receive the report of Mr Wotherspoon, their delegate to the Birmingham conference. After passing a vote of thanks to Mr W. it was moved, "That associations be formed in Kirkcaldy and Dysart, upon the principles agreed to by the Birmingham Complete Suffrage conference, and that provisional committees be now appointed to carry out the resolution." Several speeches were delivered in approbation of the proceedings of the conference and in support of the motion; on the vote being taken only one hand was held up against it.

Government has ordered two large ships, the Duchess of Argyle and the Lady Gifford, to be chartered for the Paisley unemployed weavers, to sail from Greenock for New Zealand about the beginning of June; and Dr Boyter, a government emigration agent, is at present in Paisley, organising the expedition.

The Scottish Congregational union held their anniversary meeting at Edinburgh last week. Sermons in support of its funds were preached in the several chapels in the city, and at Leith, by the pastors and by the Rev. Thomas Smith, professor, of Rotherham college. On Tuesday a meeting of the friends of the theological academy of Glasgow was held, in which a highly satisfactory account of its flourishing condition was read, and votes of thanks passed to its conductors. A soiree took place on Wednesday, at which many interesting addresses were delivered. The advance of the voluntary principle in Scotland—the necessity of giving it increased support—the present position of the presbyterian establishment, and the subjects more immediately connected with the meeting were discussed. Professor Smith attended as the deputy from the congregational union of England and Wales.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers contain little news of public interest. The speech delivered by M. De Tocqueville, on his reception as a member of the French academy, and the reply of Count Mole, are both highly praised.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium would be resumed during the recess of the session.

The *Univers* states, that notwithstanding the severe penalties enacted by the authorities of Porto Rico and Cuba against persons engaged in the slave trade, that infamous traffic was still publicly carried on in those two islands. "The person who writes these lines," says that journal, "saw, in the month of August, 1841, two schooners fitting out at San Juan for the coast of Africa. He also beheld at Havannah, a few months later, five negro ships, armed with guns, which had just landed a considerable number of slaves. The wretches interested in the trade give large bribes to the public functionaries of the districts in which they land the Africans. In the small island of Bieque, contiguous to Porto Rico, the governor a former planter of Guadaloupe, receives the slave ships, and encourages by every means in his power that abominable traffic in human flesh."

SPAIN.

Papers to the 17th have been received. The *Gazette* publishes the law voted by the Cortes, providing that an indemnity be granted by

the nation to all loyal Spaniards for the damages their property might have sustained during the late civil war. The proceedings in both chambers were unimportant. The infant Don Francisco de Paula and his family arrived in Madrid in the evening of the 15th. The Captain General, the Political Chief, and the members of the Ayuntamiento, had gone to meet the Prince on the confines of the province. The next day the Infant waited on the Regent, who received him in presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The *Eco del Comercio* states, that demonstrations of the most perfect cordiality had been manifested by those two personages. The Infant and his wife afterwards repaired to the palace, and had a long interview with their nieces, at which the guardian and the president of the council were present.

PORTUGAL.

There is little political news of interest from Lisbon. It is stated that the political relations between Spain and Portugal have not, for some years past, been on so satisfactory a footing as they are at present. An important measure will be immediately brought forward by the Minister of the Interior, for the modification of the present Council of State. The number of councillors will probably be increased from six to twelve, and its action will be assimilated to that of the *Conseil d'Etat* in France.

The grand ceremony of the baptism of the infant Prince took place on the 17th, in the royal chapel of Necessidades, the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon presiding at the baptismal font, and his holiness Pope Gregory XVI., represented by Monsignor Cappaccini, and the Infanta ex-Regent of Portugal, Donna Isabella Maria, acting as sponsors. The names which the young Prince received were those of "Joao Maria Fernando Gregorio," and he will be henceforth known as His Most Serene Highness the Infante Don John, Duke of Beja. The scene is described by an eye witness as having been unsurpassed in any court of Europe for "propriety and refinement of taste, and gorgeous magnificence."

AMERICA.

The mail-steamer Columbia arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, having sailed from Halifax on the 4th instant. The steamer left Liverpool for the outward voyage on the 4th of March, and encountered a series of terrific gales. On the 18th, a shaft broke and the engines stopped. The rest of the voyage was made under canvass; and the ship reached Halifax on the 25th. There were no means of repair at Halifax; and she sailed back, with but little assistance from the only servicable engine, and against the easterly gales, in less than seventeen days. The intelligence from New York is to the 1st instant. On that day Lord Ashburton arrived in the Warspite frigate. The president had transmitted a message to congress recommending a repeal, or suspension of the law passed at the extra session, for dividing among the states the proceeds of the sales of public lands, on the ground that the lands would constitute a specific and valuable pledge for the loans required by the government. The message had been taken into consideration by both Houses; which, by decisive votes, had decided that the Distribution bill should not be repealed. In the house of Representatives, Mr Giddings, of Ohio, moved a series of resolutions, declaring slavery to be a municipal regulation of the separate states, and, as an abridgment of the natural right of man, to be construed strictly as to the law—while foreign affairs are within the province of the federal government; and so it was inferred that the black passengers in the Creole having infringed no law of the United States, the government could not seek to punish or re-enslave them. Mr Giddings withdrew his resolutions; but the House immediately passed a vote of censure on him; the mover at the same time moving the previous question, which the House took to deprive Mr Giddings of the right to reply. He intimated the intention of resigning his seat.

The intelligence from Texas is important. The Mexicans, with a strong force, the estimates of it varying from 8,000 to 14,000, had invaded Texas. They had occupied, at the first irruption, Saint Antonio and Goliad. The Texans, who mustered about 4,000, were concentrating on Victoria, Gonzales, and Austin; at which places desperate resistance would be made. Reinforcements of "sympathisers" were expected from the United States, whose government had, it is said, ordered a squadron into the Gulf of Mexico to protect American interests.

Extract of a letter from John G. Whittier.

Amesbury, 3 mo. 31, 1842.

"The news of the liberation of the 'Creole mutineers' has reached us. The slave party are, or profess to be, highly indignant. But the northern section of the country has no disposition to go to war for the protection of the domestic piracy, *alias* slave trade. An important event has just occurred in Congress, J. R. Giddings, a member from Ohio, introduced a series of resolutions in the house of Representatives on the Creole question, asserting the right of the slaves to their freedom, and denying the right of our government to demand them from Great Britain. This produced great excitement, and a resolution was offered, severely censuring J. R. G., which was put to vote, and carried without giving him an opportunity to offer a word in his own defence. The vote stood, 119 in favour of censure; 66 against. J. R. G. has in consequence resigned his seat in Congress, and gone home to appeal to his constituents. It is hoped and believed that they will restore him, and return him forthwith to the seat he has felt bound to vacate. All this will help us. Texas is once more invaded by Mexican troops, and the ruffian and drunken blasphemer who acts as president has sent to New Orleans for 2,000 American recruits to aid him, and will probably get them. In fact, all the scoundrelism of the Mississippi valley will be willing to march for Texas, so that the Mexicans will have their hands full. By the bye, Texas has, by a vote of her congress, declared California to be a portion of her country. Will Great Britain permit this?"

CASE OF THE CREOLE.

To the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

New York, April 1, 1842.

DEAR SIR—I am instructed by our committee to express to you their high gratification at the determination of your government not to surrender the negroes of the Creole, either as felons or as slaves. It is now understood that their surrender will not be insisted on by our cabinet, but that a pecuniary compensation for the loss of these human chattels will be peremptorily demanded.

We are consulting the interests, not merely of humanity, but also of our country, when we unhesitatingly declare our earnest wish that this demand may be promptly and resolutely refused. It would tend greatly to strengthen and perpetuate slavery among us, were other nations to recognise our property in human beings, beyond the actual jurisdiction of our slave code.

By acceding, moreover, to this demand, your government would become, in fact, to a very great extent, insurers of our American slave traders against shipwreck and revolt. This American slave trade, is a most inhuman and detestable traffic, little if any inferior in atrocity to the African trade, and our slave holders are exceedingly anxious to compel Great Britain to recognise and respect it as a legitimate commerce.

If Portugal still authorised the slave trade, and a cargo of Africans should happen to be brought into London under circumstances like those under which the Creole negroes were carried into your West Indies, would the British nation condescend to participate in the accursed commerce for calculating and paying the market price of men, women, and children.

We are happy to assure you that anti-slavery principles are rapidly extending at the north, and are gaining converts even at the south. The anti-slavery organisation is from various causes less efficient than formerly; but the tone of public opinion is improved, while the opposition to us is diminished in strength and virulence.

We perceive, at present, but one obstacle to our ultimate and entire triumph, and that is, the possible annexation of Texas with the United States. Should this renegade republic be received into the Union, not only would the permanency of slavery be secured in this country, but the curse would probably be spread over Mexico, and perhaps far beyond it. The annexation is the last hope of the slave holders; and to effect it, their agents at Washington will endeavour to involve this country in a war with Mexico, a measure which they justly believe would result in a union with Texas.

The abolitionists will do their best to avert so dire a calamity, but it is uncertain how far success will attend their efforts.

We shall be happy to receive frequent communications from you, and to co-operate with you in promoting the great cause of human liberty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMEON S. JOCELYN.

Cor. Secretary of the America and Foreign A. S. Society.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THUNDER STORM.—On Sunday afternoon the southern parts of the metropolis were visited with a very violent storm of hail, and thunder and lightning, which did considerable damage. The fine steeple of Brixton new church was struck about three o'clock, and completely shattered. The handsome granite cross by which it was surmounted was shivered to atoms, and the dome immediately beneath is thrown considerably out of the perpendicular, besides having received other serious injury; and there is little doubt that the whole must be taken down in order to effect the necessary repairs. The electric fluid also struck the house of Charles Williams, Esq., at Upper Tulse hill road, whose family fortunately happened to be from home for the day. The fluid set fire to the house, and the whole of the furniture was burned. The foundation of that and the adjoining house are also completely shaken by the occurrence. A boy is said to have had both arms broken by the falling stones from Brixton church. Considerable damage was also caused by the electric fluid to the shipping in the river, and several buildings on the banks of the Thames.

THREE MEN DROWNED.—A melancholy accident took place off Bridlington last week, which resulted from a practice, very prevalent on that part of the coast, of the pilots going very commonly 100 miles out to sea in search of vessels in their small cobs. Three men, against the urgent persuasions of a number of their brother pilots, who were all waiting at Flamborough on the look out for light vessels, persisted in launching their coble at the north sea landing, and going to sea. They did so, and, melancholy to relate, their boat, with a whole sail set, was picked up by some fishermen on the following morning, bottom up, leaving no hope for the safety of the crew.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A destructive fire occurred in Southampton on Friday morning, in a store situated at the corner of Lombard street, occupied by Mr Reed, and filled with all kinds of marine stores. The flames spread with such irresistible fury as speedily to communicate to the adjoining houses, some of which are destroyed.

THE ROEHAMPTON MURDER.—The final examination of Daniel Good, charged with the horrible murder of Jane Jones, at Roehampton, took place at Bow street police office on Thursday, before Mr Jardine and Mr Hall. The court was crowded to excess. Mr Maule appeared on behalf of the crown for the prosecution, and a great number of witnesses were called, whose evidence tended to fix the charge upon the prisoner. The identity of Good was most satisfactorily made out, and the depositions of the various witnesses having been read over, the prisoner, who throughout the investigation manifested great depression of spirits, was committed to Newgate for trial for the murder.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.—An atrocious case of robbery and murder was brought to light near Bradford. The victim is Joseph Slade, a resident of Trowbridge, where he has left a family of children. He left his home on the morning of Friday fortnight in pursuit of his usual occupation, that of travelling with books, and taking orders for publications, but nothing whatever was heard of him till Tuesday, when a man found the body in the Bradford canal. His pockets had been emptied and turned inside out. He had three of his ribs broken, a wound in his neck, and other marks of violence about the head and face, leaving no question but that he had been robbed and murdered.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

At Lonsonford, Warwickshire, on Thursday, 7th of April, a neat and commodious independent chapel was opened, when three sermons were preached; that in the morning by the Rev. J. Percy, of Warwick; that in the afternoon by the Rev. J. Raven, of Birmingham; and that in the evening by the Rev. J. G. Hewlett, of Coventry. The children of the Sunday school, to the number of sixty, were addressed by Mr Raven. The collections after the services were liberal.

The independent chapel Wigston Magna, Leicestershire, having been re-built, was opened for divine worship on Tuesday the 19th, when the Rev. Dr Leifchild of London, preached in the morning at eleven o'clock, and in the evening at six o'clock. The Rev. Messrs G. Legge, M.A., J. Hopwood, G. R. Miall, J. Roberts, Dr Abel, T. C. Dymoke, W. Salt, and T. Mays, took part in the services. The concluding sermons were preached on Sunday the 24th, by the Rev.

JGilbert of Nottingham, and the Rev. J. P. Mursell of Leicester. The collections amounted to £125.

On Wednesday last, an elegant chapel in Albion street, Hull, was opened for divine service, as a protestant independent place of worship. It was both morning and evening crowded in every part, about 2,300 persons being assembled on each occasion. Sermons were preached in the morning by the Rev. Dr Harris, and in the evening by the Rev. Dr Raffles. The collections amounted to about £100. The cost of the building is about £6,500, and for external appearance and internal comfort it is not surpassed by any chapel now open in Hull.

The new baptist chapel at Buckingham was opened on Good Friday. On the previous evening the church was constituted, consisting of 13 members; after a sermon by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, of Devonshire square. Sermons were preached at the opening by the Revs Messrs Payne of Chesham, Stovel of Prescott street, and Roe of Birmingham; and on Sunday the 27th, the Rev. H. Jerson, of the university of Edinburgh, entered upon his labours in the capacity of a temporary supply. The congregations were on each occasion highly encouraging. The collections amounted to above 54*l.*, but a debt still remains of about 430*l.* The church is formed on the principles of open communion. The chapel is erected in a part of the town hitherto almost entirely neglected, and many indications of the divine blessing have already begun to appear among the surrounding poor.

A new baptist chapel was opened for public worship at Coleraine, in Ireland, on Lord's day, March 20. The Rev. A. Carson, LL.D., of Tubbermoor; the Rev. J. Bates, of Ballina; and the Rev. F. Trestrail, of Cork, preached on the occasion. The congregations were exceedingly good, and the collections amounted to £20. The prospects of usefulness are, at present, very encouraging; and it is hoped that the success which has attended this effort will give existence to others of a similar kind in neighbouring towns.

On Wednesday, the 20th April, the Rev. S. Pearce was ordained over the Baptist church, Crewkerne, Somerset. The Rev. H. Trend, of Bridgewater, delivered the introductory discourse, on the principles of nonconformity; the Rev. Edward Paltridge, of South Petherton, asked the usual questions; the Rev. T. Clarke, of Bridport, offered up the ordination prayer; and the Rev. J. Jackson, of Taunton, Mr P.'s late tutor, delivered the charge. The sermon to the people was preached by the Rev. Jos. Baynes, of Wellington. The services of the day were deeply interesting, and the full attendance on them very encouraging.

On the 20th inst., the Rev. John Williams was ordained over the congregational church assembling at Providence chapel, Gower, Glamorganshire. The introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. Evan Griffiths; the questions were asked by the Rev. J. Evans, Three Crosses; the ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. W. Morris, Glandwr; the charge to the minister was given by the Rev. D. Rees, Llanelly, and that to the church by the Rev. W. Jones, Swansea. The Rev. T. Rees, Siloa, and the Rev. D. Rees, preached also at four o'clock, and the Rev. W. Morris preached the preceding evening at six. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Messrs Ford of Pilton Green, and Evans, Three Crosses. Mr Williams laboured for many years among the baptists in Gower as a local preacher, with much acceptance; but having changed his views on baptism he accepted a call from the above church.

The Rev. W. A. Salter, late of Henrietta street chapel, London, having accepted the unanimous invitation of the church worshipping in the Lower meeting-house, Amersham, Bucks, to become their pastor, a public recognition-service was held on Easter Monday. The Rev. B. Godwin of Oxford, delivered a discourse on the characteristics of a Christian church, taking for his text Phil. iii. 3; the Rev. Dr Murch, president of Stepney college, gave the pastor an impressive charge, from 2 Tim. iv. 5; and the Rev. J. Statham of Reading, addressed the church and congregation, over which he formerly presided, from Phil. i. 9.

The Rev. George Smith, of Plymouth, has accepted the invitation to the pastoral office of the congregation at Poplar, assembling in Trinity chapel, built and invested in trust by the munificent liberality of J. Green, Esq. Mr Smith is expected to commence his stated labours there the last Sunday in May.

The Rev. Nathaniel Jennings, M.A., of Coward college, has accepted a unanimous invitation to become assistant minister to the church and congregation at Kensington, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr Vaughan, and commenced his labours on the 27th of March.

The Liverpool town mission has eighteen agents employed, who pay 1,450 domiciliary visits, and hold 80 religious meetings at the houses of the poor every week.

On Wednesday, April 20th, the Spring meeting of the Hants association was held at Fordingbridge. The Sunday School union met at seven in the morning; the teachers and friends breakfasted together. After breakfast the meeting was addressed by several ministers; W. Tice, Esq., of Sopley, in the chair. The sermon before the association was preached by the Rev. G. Harris, of Ringwood; after which the Lord's supper was administered. In the evening the public meeting of association was held, at which W. Tice, Esq., presided. The Revs T. Adkins, T. S. Guyer, J. Wills, W. Thorn, J. S. Pearsall, G. D. Mudie, G. Harris, J. H. Bowhay, A. Newth, G. Stevens, with the Rev. H. Birch, the minister of the place, and other ministers, were present, and took part in the proceedings.

BAPTIST COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the above society was held at Maze Pond chapel on Friday evening. The Rev. Dr Carson occupied the chair, and opened the business of the meeting by an address descriptive of the objects of the society.

The Rev. W. Grosier read the report, which presented a very encouraging account of the society's labours in Canada, to which its operations are at present restricted, during the past year. Twelve brethren had been more or less aided in preaching the gospel and promoting the missionary cause. Two new churches had been formed; three places of worship had been erected, and two or three others were in contemplation. From the treasurer's accounts, it appeared, that the total receipts of the year amounted to £475 9*s.* 6*d.*; the expenditure to £507 9*s.* 1*d.*; leaving a balance due to the treasurer of £31 19*s.* 7*d.*

The Rev. Dr Hoby moved the adoption of the report; and enlarged upon the present destitute religious condition of Canada. Steps were being taken

by the authorities to put down the operations of dissenters. Religious worship on board several vessels had been prohibited except by members of the establishment, and the distribution of religious tracts stopped, until they had passed under the revision of some competent authority. In the East Indies some of their most promising converts had been bought off from them. But in the face of difficulties he urged them to persevere, and the work must succeed by the power of the Spirit of the Lord.

The Rev. JOSHUA RUSSELL of Melksham seconded the resolution; and pointed out, that whilst every motive which could be urged on behalf of missionary operations, might be brought to bear on this society, there were, also, peculiar motives impelling them to this work. Their countrymen, relatives, neighbours, and friends—individuals dear to them by the closest ties—were singularly circumstanced. It was not a little thing for a man to leave his native shores, and all the endearments of home, to go to a strange land, and there take up his abode. Let them follow the emigrants in their course. They went to distant lands, generally, in circumstances of sorrow and difficulty. If thus situated, they were exposed, not only to temporal trouble, but to spiritual hazard, were not those at home to concern themselves about their eternal welfare? They sympathised with them in their civil and ecclesiastical polity; but it was also their happiness to sympathise with them directly in their spiritual welfare.

The Rev. A. G. FULLER moved the second resolution, to the effect that the increasing number of emigrants to the North American colonies, rendered it important that the labours of the society should be prosecuted with vigour; and that Mr Fry be treasurer, Mr Harwood sub-treasurer, and Mr Groser secretary for the ensuing year. After some remarks on Puseyism, he enlarged upon the objects of the society, and the condition of the colonists. He thought it unlikely that there was an individual present who had not some relative or friend in the colonies. But what was the condition of the great mass of the colonists? They went out, for the most part, with no other view than that of improving their temporal circumstances. It might naturally be expected that they would have no eye to the place of the altar, but would immediately set about the one grand object which they had in view; and, by and by, being released from those restraints which the usages of Christian society had imposed upon them in their native land, would soon lose almost all sense of religion. That such was the fact, was borne out by the report. But there was a class of individuals in the colonies who had sustained a much nearer relationship to those who resided in the father-land, who might be considered as more approximating to the condition of Christians than those to whom he had just referred—men who would say, when they unpacked their goods on a distant shore, "Where is the minister?" Yet there might not be in them such a strength of religion as would ensure the employment of the best means in their power to obtain the objects they had missed. While they would mourn over the absence of religious ordinances, they would, nevertheless, gradually settle down to the state of things by which they were surrounded. They were not likely to exert their energies to place their children even in the same condition as themselves. What wonder, then, if the next generation should become absolute heathens? Another class of emigrants consisted of men and women, whose hearts God had touched, and who had gone to distant lands, impelled to seek that subsistence which had been denied them here. They would gladly have taken a minister with them; but they knew that their circumstances would not enable them to support a man exclusively devoted to that work; and therefore they were left to sigh and to cry for the loss of their privileges. But did not the meeting see the reflective character of religion upon those by whom the colonists were surrounded? If the salt itself had lost its savour, wherewith should it be salted? Yet that was the aspect to which they must direct their attention, when thinking of the efforts of such an institution as this.

The Rev. Dr Cox briefly seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. T. WINTER, of Bristol, moved the appointment of the committee. He alluded to the formation, in Canada, of an institution for the instruction of young men, who, having tasted and felt the influence of religion on their own souls, and being impelled by love to Christ, were desirous of communicating the knowledge of his grace unto their neighbours. It was desirable, however, that they should receive some appropriate and suitable instruction; and, with the view of imparting it, a seminary had been established. It was delightful to think, that, while the fathers were departing, both in this country and in distant lands, God was pouring out his Spirit upon the younger members of the church, and inspiring them with the principle of love to Christ and love to souls. He concluded that it was in that way God would raise up ministers, not merely to occupy the stations of those who were past the meridian of life, and would soon have finished their course, but to occupy other important scenes of labour, at present under the domination of the prince of the power of the air; and thus would Jesus take to himself his great power, and reign. He had prayed that God would raise up ministers in Canada; for he felt that they had all been defective upon that point. Hitherto, they had felt as though all missionaries must go forth from Britain: it was few, however, who could be sent from this country; they could merely go to exhibit the remedy which God had provided for the moral maladies of the world; and it would be through the effusion of the Spirit, and the communication of gifts and graces to those resident abroad, that God would impart the blessing desired. Men must be raised up in Canada, as well as elsewhere, in order that every man might hear, in his own language, the wonderful works of God.

The Rev. R. OVERBURY, in seconding the resolution, dwelt upon the strong claims Canada had upon their sympathy. There were in Canada 6,000 baptised Christians, besides those of other denominations; but they had no rallying point; for a large proportion of them were without pastors. It was, therefore, the duty of those at home to raise the money required, to send out ministers after God's own heart. He thought they would be wanting in common Christian affection and love to those who had left their native shores, if they did not send with them, and after them, those means which would provide a regular supply for their moral wants and spiritual necessities. But there was another class to which he must allude; namely, their emancipated brethren in Canada, who had fled from the inhuman hand of slavery in America, and, having set their feet on the Canadian shores, instantly became free. He blessed God for what he had done for America; but so long as slavery tainted any of the states in the union, and was found side by side with Christianity, and was cherished in the bosom of the church, so long there was a stigma resting on America, so long there was a dark spot on the banners of that nation.

The resolution was supported by the Rev. J. TINSON, from Jamaica, and passed unanimously.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the Chairman, who briefly replied and the Rev. J. SMITH, concluded with prayer.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

On Monday morning a meeting was held at Finsbury chapel, of the children of Sunday schools and the young people connected with the Juvenile Missionary associations of the metropolis, for the purpose of awakening and promoting an interest on missionary subjects in that highly-interesting portion of the community. Between 2,000 and 3,000 children and young persons were present; the children from the respective schools being under the charge of their teachers.

THOMAS THOMPSON, Esq., took the chair at eleven o'clock.

After a suitable hymn had been sung, and the Rev. Dr CAMPBELL, of the Tabernacle, had implored the divine blessing,

The CHAIRMAN opened the meeting by expressing the delight he felt in witnessing so many present who were interested in the work of Christian missions. He referred briefly to the commencement of missions to the heathen, by the great and good Dr Carey, in 1792, and to his coadjutors and successors of the baptist and other denominations; and declared, with great emphasis, his belief that the agency of children and young people ought to be more fully enlisted in the work. The excellent chairman concluded by expressing with great feeling his hope that a missionary spirit might so imbue the minds of the rising race that their instrumentality might prove to be of the highest value in the advancement of the Redeemer's cause on the earth.

Rev. Dr CAMPBELL, in a few brief observations, commended the cause of missions to the attention of those present, and referred to the memoir of Samuel Pearce, of Birmingham, written by the late Andrew Fuller, which he characterised as an exquisite piece of biography; and expressed his fervent desire that from his young auditory might rise up many a pious and devoted servant of God, who should take Pearce as his model, and exhibit an equally amiable and lovely spirit, become equally devoted to the cause of Christian missions, and equally exemplify the power and value of real religion.

Rev. Dr Cox considered the chairman a happy man in being so employed, and so surrounded; and paid a well-merited tribute to the interest he had taken in enlisting the sympathies and exertions of children in the work. The Dr concluded his address by a solemn appeal on the subject of personal religion and early consecration to God.

Rev. EUSTACE CAREY exhibited some of the idols worshiped by the population of India, and gave interesting but painful details illustrative of the evils connected with idol worship.

After Rev. JOSEPH BURTON, late missionary in the Bahamas, had given out a hymn,

Rev. W. KNIBB, from Jamaica, with much emotion, said he was once a Sunday scholar, and he could never forget, or too highly appreciate, the valuable instructions he had received in a Sunday school, nor the feelings with which he received his first bible from the hands of his highly-valued teacher. It was his decided conviction that so important was the influence of Sunday school instructions upon the character of missionaries that those were by far the best qualified for the missionary work who had been Sunday scholars; and indeed he would go so far as to say that none were thoroughly fitted for missionary work until they had been Sunday school teachers. The condition of negro children in Jamaica while in slavery was a topic to which he next adverted, and declared his belief that before those whom he addressed attained years of maturity slavery would be abolished throughout the world. A brief account of his visit to the great slave mart, the city of Havannah, on his passage home, and of the idolatrous worship of images on a festival that occurred during his stay at that place, closed the address of this devoted missionary and intrepid champion of the rights of humanity.

Rev. Mr FRASER, of Bolton, feelingly alluded to the interest that might be taken in a better world, and by higher and purer intelligencies, in the engagements of the day; and, by one or two striking anecdotes and simple but impressive remarks, commended to his hearers the interests of religion and the cause of Christ.

A collection was made, which, with a donation from the chairman, amounted to the sum of 18*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The subscribers and friends to this society held their annual meeting at Finsbury chapel on Monday the 25th inst., at which I. L. PHILLIPS, Esq., presided.

The Rev. Mr STEPHEN of Newport, having engaged in prayer,

The CHAIRMAN rose and said, that it might appear that this institution was in some respects a rival to the Foreign Missionary society, but that was far from being the case. The facts to be detailed in the report, and others which had come under his cognizance in the county of Wilts, proved the reverse to be the case. Many churches had arisen in that county, under the fostering influence of this society, and had actually become large contributors to the foreign mission. If they believed the gospel themselves it must be obvious to all that it was their duty to make it known to those around them. They had great encouragement to prosecute their labours and to visit every town where there was no minister of the gospel.

The Rev. S. J. DAVIS then read an interesting report of the society's proceedings during the past year. Great numbers had been added to the churches by baptism, and many revivals of religion had taken place in different parts of the country.

By the treasurer's accounts it appeared that the total receipts for the year amounted to £515*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, but the expenditure exceeded that sum by £20*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, leaving that amount due to the treasurer.

The Rev. J. TINSON (missionary from Jamaica), rose to move—

"That this meeting, in adopting the report now read, acknowledges with devout and fervent gratitude the cheering tokens of divine approbation which have attended the labours of the agents of the society during the past year."

He had listened with much interest to the report, and had been almost ready to say, that a home mission was even more scriptural than a foreign mission. Jesus Christ himself was the great exemplar of home missions. The success, however, of this society must have its influence upon foreign missions. The report had alluded to revivals of religion, and when he heard of the activity of the people he was almost carried back to Jamaica [applause]. Much had been said by some respecting the converts in the West Indies [hear, hear]. It was said that the effect there produced was transient; but his experience led to the conviction, that there were not more turning aside from the way of truth in that country, nor indeed, so many, in proportion to their numbers, as there were in England [applause]. When the report spoke of the poor being benefited, he was reminded of the reply of Christ to the messengers sent to him by John, "The poor have the gospel preached to them" [applause]. Sometimes they thought a little too much of wealth and intelligence, but the man who possessed them, and made them to bear out the interest of Christ, must be a valuable member of society [hear, hear]. The gospel had been preached to the poor of Jamaica, and what was the result? The once despised slave was now giving a tone to society there [hear, hear]. The same effects would be produced in England. Emigration was going on to a great extent, and home missionaries must produce a beneficial result by their labours amongst those who would become settlers in distant lands [cheers].

The Rev. B. GODWIN in seconding the resolution expressed his cordial approval of the society. He had commenced his ministerial career as a home missionary, and he thought it would be a profitable employment for students to engage in, for a year or two before entering on the duties of a stated pastor. This institution recognised the great diffusive principle of Christianity. The man who could eat his morsel alone, without feeling the sympathy of his heart excited on behalf of a perishing world, furnished but poor evidence of his Christianity. But he thought that was a romantic kind of religion, which could direct its efforts to foreign objects while it overlooked those with whom it came in immediate contact [hear, hear].

This society was entitled to support, inasmuch as it was an important ally in their defence against error. Its object was not to proselyte to party, but to extend the kingdom of Christ. It was one of the most important and cheering features of the present times, that there was among the churches a growing concern for the increase of evangelical religion, and he attributed it in no small degree to the labours of this institution [hear, hear]. One of the greatest errors with which they had now to contend, was a modification of popery—a system that was endeavouring again to bring the nation into thralldom—a system which no longer asked the patronage of the state; but endeavoured to make the state subservient to itself—a system that would bring in again the beggarly elements of penances, celibacy, and auricular confession [hear, hear]. It subverted the doctrine of regeneration by the Holy Spirit, and justification by faith in the Lord Jesus Christ [hear, hear]. The most effectual means of checking the prevalence of such errors, was the diffusion of evangelical truth. Let the measure be filled with wheat, and then let the enemy do what he would with the chaff [hear, hear]. He admired this society, because it was an important coadjutor in the diffusion of truth, and he trusted that there would never be a lack of funds to carry its operations into effect [cheers].

The resolution was then put and agreed to.

The Rev. Mr PRYCE rose to move—

"That, considering the ignorance which obtains in many parts of the country, the efforts which are being made on behalf of various modifications of popery and infidelity, the importance of increased efforts for foreign missions, and the growing disposition to emigrate, this meeting is convinced of the necessity of more vigorous efforts in spreading the gospel of Christ through the breadth and length of the land."

This society concentrated those principles of Christian benevolence which might otherwise, in their expansion, lose somewhat of their influence and energy. Their was a special propriety at this crisis of the history of this country, in putting forth vigorous efforts to spread the gospel. The inhabitants of the metropolis could form no adequate idea of the moral degradation existing in the rural districts. Even the end for which the Son of God came into the world was not there understood [hear, hear]. In towns and villages, therefore, there must be something more than church accommodation [hear, hear]. The gospel must be brought to the homes and impressed upon the hearts of the inhabitants [applause]. Mr Godwin had alluded to the spread of semi-popery, and he (Mr P.) was satisfied that it could only be met, and its principles contested, by protestant nonconformists; and, in order to do it successfully, he believed that they must be contested by that particular body to which he had the honour to belong; for no other denomination was prepared to go the whole length that the bible alone was the religion of protestants. He spoke that in no want of charity to friends of other denominations, but he declared himself to be a baptist in opinion, because he was deeply convinced that that was demanded by an adherence to the first principles of protestantism [hear, hear]. But semi-popery was not, after all, devoid of its excellencies; error was sure in some manner to connect itself with truth. There was a self-denial, an asceticism about Puseyism, which perhaps some of them might do well to imitate. Far be it from him to inculcate anything like an improper observance of forms, except as they were the expression of spiritual emotions in the heart; but it became them to remember, that there was very much said in the New Testament about mortifying the lusts of the flesh, and perhaps those precepts might in some measure have been forgotten [hear, hear]. He besought them, therefore, to come forth in the support of this society with renewed energy. They looked forward with confidence to the result of their efforts, in the assurance that the principles they advocated would ultimately prevail [cheers].

The Rev. J. E. GILES in seconding the resolution said, that allusions had been made to America. For his part, he loved the weeds which grew on this side more than the most splendid flowers that grew beyond the Atlantic [cheers]. America had been represented as a new edition of England, with corrections and additions. But the corrections were day by day laid on the back of the slave, and the additions were about his hands and legs [loud applause]. There was, however, in the northern States a power and influence of religion which had no parallel in England [hear, hear]. The resolution referred to the ignorance of the masses in this country, but they were not ignorant merely—they were wicked. But wickedness was not confined to the lower classes; he believed that if there were any difference between their virtue and that of the higher classes, the preponderance was in favour of the former. Considering the course pursued by many of the ministers of the establishment, it was not a matter of surprise that ignorance prevailed. There was a clergyman residing not a hundred miles from Leeds, who in private life was a liberal and most estimable man, but who had latterly instead of giving the remains of the consecrated wine to the poor, cast it upon the aisles of the church [hear, hear]. He said that he would not think of profaning it by giving it to the poor. He had built a new church and had had a sink made to pour away the wine, in order that that which might not be polluted by the lips of the poor, might go down to the more holy lips of the rats and mice below [laughter and cheers]. A short time ago, not contented with pouring down the wine he stuffed down the bread [renewed applause], and to such an amount, that the spout was choked up, and the consequence was that one of the first operations performed in the church was to remove the solid stone work in order that the spout might be relieved of its somewhat novel but very orthodox incumbrance [laughter and long continued cheers]. But the worst aspect of the system was the denial of the right of private judgment [hear, hear]. Young ladies were remarkable for running into the doctrines of Puseyism. They were told that they must not read the bible, and they instantly desisted. The prayer book it was said could stand alone, and that might be retained, but the bible must not be indiscriminately perused [hear, hear]. They were also taught that they must hate the dissenters, and not unite with them in any works of philanthropy. In short, they were taught to place implicit faith in the clergy—to shut their eyes and open their mouth, and see what the clergy will give them [long continued laughter and cheers]. That was the religion of the upper classes; and it must have a most injurious influence upon the state of society.

The resolution was then put and agreed to.

The Rev. H. DOWSON moved—

"That the peculiar aspect of the times renders necessary a special effusion of the Holy Spirit, and that the churches be earnestly recommended to seek such effusion by fervent, united, and persevering prayer."

It was a favourable omen, an interesting commencement of the important meetings of the week, that they were assembled together to consider the claims of home. If ever there were a period in the history of any country when the interests of that country required the fervent prayers of all the followers of Christ, the present was that crisis in the history of this country. There were certain aspects of the times which called upon them more amply and munificently than ever they had yet done, to support the cause of home missions. One of the signs of the times, was the activity of the members and ministers of the established church—apart from Puseyism. He rejoiced in all the good which they could do, and if they could evangelise England let them do it. But with his views of an established church, he did not believe that God intended to evangelise the country by any compulsory system of religion [hear, hear]. He believed that that must be done by the might and majesty of the voluntary system [cheers].

The Rev. Mr EVANS seconded the resolution, which was then put and agreed to.

The Rev. Mr TYSO moved—

"That the thanks of this meeting be respectfully presented to J. R. Bousfield, Esq., the treasurer, and the other members of the committee, for their valuable services during the past year; and that the following gentlemen, whose names were read, be requested to conduct the affairs of the society for the year ensuing."

The Rev. Mr BELCHER having seconded the motion, it was carried unanimously; after which a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, who briefly acknowledged the compliment and the meeting separated.

MARRIAGES.

April 16, at Vicar lane chapel, by the Rev. J. G. Hewlett, THOMAS FRITCHARD, to ELIZA ADAMS, of Coventry.

April 25, at the independent chapel, Ryde, by the Rev. T. S. Guyer, Mr H. JOLLIFFE, house agent, to Miss JANE ATKEY, only daughter of Mr E. Atkey, both of Ryde.

April 18, at the baptist chapel, South parade, Leeds, by the Rev. J. E. Giles, Mr THOMAS SHEFFIELD, to SARAH HANNAH, daughter of Mr Robert Wood, all of Bramley.

April 20, at the friends' meeting-house, Leeds, GEORGE GREGG, of Liverpool, merchant, to ISABELLA, third daughter of Thomas Benson PEASE, Esq., of Chapel Allerton hall, near Leeds.

DEATHS.

April 8, the Rev. L. J. ABINGTON, pastor of the baptist church at Ringstead, Northamptonshire. It may truly be said of him, that his conversation was in heaven, his life was unblamable, and his end was peace. In compliance with his request, the Rev. J. Jenkinson of Kettering improved his death by a sermon from John vi. 37; on which occasion so large an assemblage was convened as strongly to remind a spectator of the record of an inspired historian, "All Judah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem did him honour at his death."

April 18, much respected, of apoplexy, Mr Jos. ASH, of Bristol. He was a consistent deacon of the baptist communion at Broadmead.

April 21, at his house in Connaught terrace, the Earl of SHANNON, aged 71.

April 23, at Cirencester, Rev. J. KERSHAW, late of Abingdon. On Friday week Mr Kershaw was as well as usual; but, while in his garden, suddenly fell down in an apopleptic fit, and never spoke afterwards.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, April 22.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 Wm. IV., cap. 85:—
St Peter's street chapel, St Peter's street, Leeds. G. Rawson, jun., superintendent registrar.

INSOLVENT.

MORE, JOHN, 23, Moorgate street, City, merchant, April 21.

BANKRUPTS.

BAYLEY, ALFRED, 39, Lothbury, City, and 4, Cumberland terrace, Lloyd square, Pentonville, stock broker, to surrender April 29, June 3: solicitor, Mr Neal, 4, Tokenhouse yard.

GIBSON, JOHN, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn merchant, May 5, June 3: solicitors, Messrs Hicks and Marris, 5, Gray's inn square, London, and Messrs Galloway and Co., Hull.

GILL, JOSEPH, Dudley Port iron works, Tipton, Staffordshire, iron master, May 3, June 3: solicitors, Mr Combe, 13, Staple inn, London, and Mr W. Fellowes, jun., Dudley.

GRATTON, HENRY, Liverpool, hatter, May 9, June 3: solicitors, Messrs Norris and Co., Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, London, and Mr E. Norris, Liverpool.

GUILFORD, GEORGE, North Shields, Northumberland, ship owner, May 13, June 3: solicitors, Mr H. Dale, North Shields, and Messrs Dean and Co., 2, Gray's inn square, London.

HOBDAV, STEPHEN, Woolwich, tallow chandler, April 29, June 3: solicitors, Messrs Brown and Co., Commercial chambers, Mincing lane.

LACEY, HENRY, Liverpool, bookseller, May 9, June 3: solicitors, Messrs Walters and Reeve, 36, Basinghall street, London.

LOCKWOOD, JAMES, Wakefield, Yorkshire, and New Brunswick, North America, linen draper, May 6, June 3: solicitors, Messrs Taylor and Westmorland, Wakefield, and Messrs Adlington and Co., 1, Bedford row, London.

MARSDEN, ISAAC, jun., Bowling, Yorkshire, maltster, April 27, June 3: solicitors, Messrs Adlington and Co., 1, Bedford row, London, and Mr E. M. Wavell, Halifax.

MAYOR, JOSEPH, Northampton, chemist, May 3, June 3: solicitors, Mr Weller, 8, King's road, Bedfordrow, London, and Mr Cooke, Northampton.

MYNE, PETER, 3, Crooked lane chambers, City, provision broker, May 3, June 3: solicitors, Messrs Rutter and Trotter, Ely place, Holborn.

RACKHAM, JOHN, jun., Longacre, coach builder, April 29, June 3: solicitors, Messrs White and Borrett, 35, Lincoln's inn fields.

RICHARDS, JOHN, 12, George yard, Lombard street, metal broker, May 4, June 3: solicitors, Messrs Heathcote and Holman, Coleman street.

SCALE, RICHARD BURGESS, Halsted, Essex, farmer, May 5, June 3: solicitors, Mr J. Thomson, George street, Minorities, London, and Mr D. Sewell, Halsted.

SCOTT, JOHN, Princip street works, Birmingham, and 42, Moorgate street, London, railway carriage lamp manufacturer, May 3, June 3: solicitors, Messrs Clarke and Medcalf, 20, Lincoln's inn fields, London, and Messrs Colmore and Beale, Birmingham.

SHAW, JAMES, Fetter lane, City, carpenter, May 4, June 3: solicitor, Mr Chambers, 14, Basinghall street.

SLY, STEPHEN, Bouverie street, Fleet street, and Cornwall road, Lambeth, April 29, June 3: solicitor, Mr Ashley, 9, Shoreditch.

TAYLOR, THOMAS DOWNES, 17, Lower Holborn, oilman, April 29, June 3: solicitor, Mr Berkeley, 52, Lincoln's inn fields.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, of Greenock, and the island of Tobago, West Indies, merchants, April 28, May 19.

COWAN, PETER, Chapelton, farmer, and grain and potato merchant, April 29, May 20.

FRATER, MORRIS, Cumbernauld, carrier and grain dealer, April 28, May 21.

SANDERSON, ROBERT, sen., Albion iron works, Little Govan, Glasgow, millwright and engineer, April 28, May 18.

WOOD, GEORGE, Aberdeen, commission agent, April 26, May 17.

DIVIDENDS.

May 13, Smith and Marshall, Austin friars, City, Russia brokers—May 13, Goodwin, George hotel, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, innkeeper—May 13, Ward, late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and now of 50, Charlotte terrace, New cut, Lambeth, boot and shoe manufacturer—May 13, Philpot and Co., Crigglestone, Yorkshire, coal merchants—May 12, Bishop and Hildyard, Southampton, drapers—May 12, Ashton, Berners street, Oxford street, bill broker—May 14, Stevens and Drummond, Rhodeswell wharf, Mile end, road contractors—May 13, S. and W. T. Clough, Eccleston, Lancashire, alkali manufacturers—May 19, Sheppard, Thornton-le-Clay, Yorkshire, corn dealer—May 17 and 20, Drake, Bristol, engraver—May 27, Baber, Lindfield, Sussex, maltster—May 19, Roberts, Rawmarsh, Yorkshire, grocer—May 18, Mayfield, now or late of Spalding, Lincolnshire, grocer—May 16, Barrett, Haselbury Plucknett, Somersetshire, girth web manufacturer—May 16, Hayes, Stamford, Lincolnshire, wheelwright—Dec. 1, Loc, Portsmouth, banker—May 23, Beeston, Liverpool, marble mason—May 20, Hopkins and Drewitt, Arundel, Sussex, bankers—May 14, Haskayne, Liverpool, ship chandler.

CERTIFICATES—MAY 13.

Gardner, Llangollen, Denbighshire, linen manufacturer—Harrison, Manchester, and 64, Old Broad street, City, commission agent—Brydon, Abchurch lane, City, wholesale druggist—Davies, Liverpool, oil merchant—Hardy, Lancaster, cotton spinner—Smith, Blenheim street, Bond street, milliner—Radley, Oldham, Lancashire, dealer—Thompson, Princes street, Spitalfields, hat manufacturer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Dyer and Turner, 24, Paternoster row, booksellers—Jackson and Co., Portsmouth, bankers—Hutchinson and Chapple, 10, Great Dover street, linen drapers—The Gwendraeth Anthracite and Iron company, Gwendraeth valley, Carmarthenshire—Mable and Stonar, Borough market, Southwark, fruit and vegetable salesmen—Blease and Carroll, Liverpool—Lambert and Co., St James's street, (so far as regards S. Whitefield)—Rowbotham and Barker, Manchester, tobaccoists—R. and G. Thomas, Birmingham, edge tool makers—W. and J. Tucker, Plymouth, Devonshire, tea dealers—T. and J. Hucknall, Nottingham, cheesemongers—Darkins and Blake, Norwich, builders and bricklayers—Vincent and Philp, Bath, printers—R. and E. Elliott, of Durham, Hartlepool, and Easington lane, Durham, drapers, mercers, and milliners—Atkinson and Brittain, Sheffield, woolen and linen drapers—Hemming and Lewis, Redditch, Worcestershire, needle and fish hook manufacturers—Seel and Holt, Oldham, Lancashire, hat manufacturers—Bleakey and Co., Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, coal, stone, coke, wine and spirit, and ale and porter merchants (so far as regards G. L. Howard)—Pulling and Co., 3, Hare court, Temple, attorneys, solicitors, and conveyancers (so far as regards Pulling and Comins)—Outen and Finney, No. 12 wharf, South Paddington, Middlesex, coal merchants.

Thursday, April 27.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 Wm IV., cap. 85:—
Wesleyan chapel, Brightelmston, Sussex. Robert Becher, superintendent registrar.
Salem chapel, and Soho street, baptist chapel, Liverpool. James Eckersley, superintendent registrar.

BANKRUPTS.

ADAMS, ROBERT, Manchester, butter merchant, May 10, June 7: solicitors, Messrs Johnson and Co., Temple, London, and Mr Hitchcock, Manchester.
ALDRICH, STEPHEN JOHN, late of Ipswich, Suffolk, but now of 2, Manchester buildings, Holloway, Middlesex, chemist, May 6, June 7: solicitor, Mr H. F. Richardson, King's Arms yard.

ALLEN, JOHN, Penzance, Cornwall, baker and confectioner, May 10, June 7: solicitors, Messrs Stevens and Co., Queen street, Cheapside, London.

BARLOW, BENJAMIN, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, wine merchant, May 2, June 7: solicitors, Messrs Baxendale and Co., Great Winchester street, London, and Mr Phillips, Weymouth.

BALLINGER, JOSIAH, Cheltenham, livery stable keeper, May 13, June 7: solicitor Mr Shirreff, 7, Lincoln's inn fields, London.

BRAIN, WILLIAM, Machin, near Rischa, Monmouthshire, general shopkeeper, May 10, June 7: solicitors, Messrs Blower and Vizard, 61, Lincoln's inn fields, London, and Mr J. J. Leman, or Messrs Prideaux and Sons, Bristol.

BROWN MARTHA, and BROMLEY, SAMUEL, Denton, Lancashire, hat manufacturers, May 9, June 7: solicitors, Messrs Milne and Co., Temple, London, and Messrs Casson and Withington, Manchester.

CATER, JOHN ADAMS, Hertford, brewer and malster, May 6, June 7: solicitors, Messrs Thompson and Co., Salter's hall, and Messrs Longmore and Swarder, Hertford.
COOPER, WILLIAM, Lower Shadwell, Middlesex, common brewer, May 6, June 7: solicitors, Messrs Brown and Co., Commercial Sale rooms, Mincing lane, City.

GROVES, JOHN, Manchester, warehouseman, May 10, June 7: solicitors, Messrs Sale and Worthington, Manchester, and Messrs R. M. and C. Baxter, 48, Lincoln's inn fields, London.

HANDS, JOSEPH, and GILL, ELIZABETH, Coventry, ribbon manufacturers, May 3, June 7: solicitor, Mr Parker, St Paul's church yard.

HARE, EDWARD, Corby, Lincolnshire, liquor merchant, May 11, June 7: solicitors, Mr Taylor, 41, John street, Bedford row, London, and Messrs White and Kewney, Grantham.

HOLEBROOK, CHARLES, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, plumber and glazier, May 6, June 7: solicitors, Messrs Clarke and Medcalf, 20, Lincoln's inn fields, London, and Messrs Colmore and Beale, Birmingham.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM, Birmingham, ironmonger, April 28, June 3: solicitors, Mr Richard Henry Tarleton, Birmingham, and Mr W. M. Wilkinson, Lincoln's inn fields, London.

KING, WILLIAM HUME, HENRY, and DAVID, Old street road and Horn's row, Shore-ditch, coach builders, May 6, June 7: solicitor, Mr Gray, jun., Flemmings street, Kingsland road.

LEES, SAMUEL, Manchester, innkeeper, May 10, June 7: solicitors, Messrs Adlington and Co., Bedford row, London, and Mr E. Lees, Manchester.

LOCKWOOD, JAMES and GEORGE, Wakefield, Yorkshire, and St John's, New Brunswick, North America, linen drapers, May 6, June 7: solicitors, Messrs Adlington and Co., 1, Bedford row, London, and Messrs Taylor and Westmoreland, Wakefield.

LOW, HENRY MALCOLM, and WESTERMANN, WILLIAM MARCUS, late of Calcutta, but now of Chundernagore, and CANTOR, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, now residing in England, merchants and agents, May 9, June 7: solicitors, Messrs Oliverson and Co., Old Jewry.

LOYALL, PETER, Kingston-upon-Hull, miller, May 7, June 7: solicitors, Mr Richard Mason, Lincoln, and Messrs Nicholson and Hett, Brigg, Lincolnshire, and Messrs Willis and Co., 6, Tokenhouse yard, Lothbury, London.

MITCHELL, FREDERICK JOHN, 145, Aldersgate street, City, broker, May 6, June 7: solicitors, Messrs Richardson and Co., 28, Golden square.

MOORE, JOHN, Wellington, Shropshire, nurseryman, May 10, June 7: solicitors, Mr William Newman, 43, Lincoln's inn fields, London, and Mr Edmund Garbett, Wellington.

RADFORD, JOSEPH, Appleby, Westmoreland, draper, May 13, June 7: solicitors, Messrs Makinson and Sanders, 3, Elm court, Temple, London, and Mr Ogden, Manchester.

SPEAKMAN, SAMUEL, Preston, Lancashire, ship and boat builder, May 19, June 7: solicitors, Messrs Mayhew and Co., 20, Carey street, Lincoln's inn, London, and Messrs Blackhurst and Son, Preston.

WATT, JAMES, Liverpool, merchant, May 10, June 7: solicitors, Messrs Sharpe and Co., 41, Bedford row, London, and Messrs Wagstaff and Co., Warrington.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BLACK, JOHN, Barreilwell, Brechin, farmer, May 3, June 2.

GREIG, JOHN, Edinburgh, horse hirer, April 30, May 21.

SCOTT, DAVID, Ormiston Mains, farmer, May 3, 30.

SCOTT, JAMES, Milngavie, Stirlingshire, mason, May 4, June 1.

DIVIDENDS.

May 17, Poile, Westoathly, Sussex, dealer—May 19, Gorton, jun., Grosvenor row, Pimlico, bookseller—May 19, Newstead and Hextall, Regent street, lacemen—May 19, Barnfield, jun., 17, Mark lane, City, wine and spirit merchant—May 19, Harris, 124, Lower Thames street, City, merchant—May 19, Giles, 33, St John's lane, Clerkenwell, wire worker—May 19, Abbott, King's Arms yard, Moorgate street, City, merchant—May 20, Knowles, Throgmorton street, City, silk broker—May 25, Bazley, Manchester, warehouseman—May 19, Mellin, Wakefield, Yorkshire, dyer—May 20, Hepworth, Leeds, cloth manufacturer—May 2, Smith and Dowling, Gloucester, money scriveners—May 18, Oakes, Sheffield, merchant—May 2, Playne, Gloucester, saddle and harness maker—May 19, Robinson, Leeds, cloth merchant—May 14, Webster, sen., now or late of Hulme, Lancashire, banker—May 21, Masser, Kensington, Lancashire, common brewer—May 24, Ridge and Co., Chichester, Sussex, bankers—May 20, Tovey, Bristol, pawnbroker—June 7, Shatwell, Manchester, commission agent—May 24, Pidgeon, Shrewsbury, tobaccoconist—May 17, Sanders, Cambridge and Chesterton, miller.

CERTIFICATES—MAY 17.

Dawson and Vance, Liverpool, merchants—Coles, Victoria Iron works, Bedwelty, Monmouthshire, apothecary—Moxon, Manchester, hosier—Prichard and Croft, Liverpool, oil merchants—Mott, Loughborough and Leicester, wine and spirit merchant—Bentley, Manchester, tea dealer—Wyllie, Castlebar park, Ealing, merchant—Sleeman, Tenby, Pembrokeshire, wine and spirit merchant—Lyster, Manchester, corn factor.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Baylis and Lockwood, Liverpool, manufacturers—Best and Tribe, Hillingdon end, Uxbridge, dress makers—Spanton and Watson, Norwich, mail coach proprietors—C. E. and H. Cadman, Sheffield, file manufacturers (so far as regards C. Cadman)—E. and C. E. Pritchett, 26, Strand, gloves—G. and J. Morrell, Bradford, Yorkshire, provision dealers—Braithwaite and Holland, Macclesfield, Cheshire, surgeons—Pearson and Upton, 1 and 2, Gerrard street, Soho, and 26 Homer street, Paddington, shoe makers—S. A. M. A., E. C. Partridge, Colchester, Essex, proprietors of an establishment for the education of young ladies (so far as regards S. A. Partridge)—Veelcker, and Co., 1, Carpenter's buildings, London wall, general merchants—Gardom and Maltby, 39, Threadneedle street, City, attorneys—Broom and Slater, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, printers—Singleton and Wingfield, Masbrough, Yorkshire, ale brewers—Hutchinson, 26, Upper Stamford street, Surrey, and Sleigh, 11, Little Alie street, Whitechapel, sugar refiners—Combe and Co., London brewers (so far as regards J. Delafield, jun.)—Keen and Co., Hilchin, Herts, and John street, Pentonville, common brewers—Daft and Co., Nottingham, mercers—W. and H. B. Byles, Bradford, Yorkshire, printers—Ashton and Cooke, Manchester, hat manufacturers—Woodrow and Gillbanks, Norwich, hosiers—Carter and Lindsell, 2 Raymond buildings, Gray's inn, London, attorneys—Craven and Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted stuff manufacturers (so far as regards W. Harrop)—Leach, Bradford, Brayshaw, Horton, and Brayshaw, Bradford, Yorkshire, stone masons (so far as regards J. Brayshaw)—J. and W. Adcock, Wellington, Northamptonshire, woolen drapers—Heeles and Bentley, 9, Lad lane, City, accountants—J. W., and E. Homan, Rochester, Kent, drapers (so far as regards E. Homan)—Lloyd and Grossmith, 18, Banner square, St Luke's, French hat manufacturers—Mills and Co., Deptford, Kent, bleachers (so far as regards G. H. Pugh)—Pideaux and Co., Bristol, general warehousemen (so far as regards T. Holmes).

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	92	92½
Ditto for Account.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	92½	92½
3 per cents. Reduced.....	90½	90½	90½	91	91½	91½
3½ per cents. Reduced.....	99½	99½	99½	100	100½	100½
New 3½ per cent.....	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Long Annuities.....	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Bank Stock.....	165½	166	166	166	166	166
India Stock.....	244½	245	—	246	245½	—
Exchequer Bills.....	42 pm	40 pm	37 pm	39 pm	40 pm	40 pm
India Bonds, 3 per cent.....	21 pm	18 pm	20 pm	18 pm	—	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian.....	—	Mexican.....	36
Belgian.....	104½	Peruvian.....	19
Brazilian.....	68	Portuguese 5 per cents.....	64
Buenos Ayres.....	26½	Ditto 3 per cents.....	23
Columbian.....	26½	Russian.....	—
Danish.....	80½	Spanish Active.....	24½
Dutch 2½ per cents.....	52½	Ditto Passive.....	5
Ditto 5 per cents.....	100½	Ditto Deferred.....	12½

SHARES.

Railways—		London and Brighton.....	87
Birmingham and Derby.....	55	London and Croydon Trunk ..	14
Birmingham and Gloucester ..	57	London and Greenwich.....	6
Blackwall.....	12½	Ditto New.....	18
Bristol and Exeter.....	39	Manchester and Birmingham ..	28½
Cheltenham and Gt. Western.....	17½	Manchester and Leeds.....	80½
Eastern Counties.....	10½	Midland Counties.....	80
Edinburgh and Glasgow.....	—	Ditto Quarter Shares.....	26
Great North of England.....	—	North Midland.....	70
Great Western.....	94½	Ditto New.....	34
Ditto New.....	64	South Eastern and Dover.....	30
Ditto Fifties.....	11	South Western.....	61
London and Birmingham.....	180	Ditto New.....	10½
Ditto Quarter Shares.....	31		

MARKETS.

GRAIN, MARK LANE, April 25.

There was a good supply of English wheat at market to-day, which caused a dull sale at a decline of 2s. per qr on the general qualities. In free foreign there was little doing, and prices were scarcely supported. For floating cargoes, or in bonded wheat, or granaries, no inquiries.

As the malting season draws to a close, we have little doing in barley, at 1s. decline. The arrivals of oats during last week were very small, but there were a good many granaried samples offering to-day. These were held at stiff prices, and but little business done.

Beans and peas of all sorts sold slowly at last week's currency.

	Wheat, Red New	Wheat, White	Wheat, Fine	Wheat, Rye	Wheat, Barley	Wheat, Malting	Malt, Ordinary..	Malt, Pale	Peas, Hog	Peas, Maple	Boilers	Beans, Ticks...	Beans, Old.....	Harrow.....	Oats, Feed.....	Oats, Fine.....	Poland.....	Potato.....
	50 to 57	56 to 60	56 to 60	56 to 60	56 to 60	56 to 60	50 to 53	56 to 60	27 to 29	29 to 32	36 to 38	26 to 30	30 to 35	29 to 32	18 to 21	22 to 24	22 to 24	24 to 26

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR APRIL 22.	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS.	DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.
Wheat..... 59s. 10d.	Wheat..... 58s. 11d.	Wheat..... 28s. 8d.
Barley..... 26 11	Barley..... 26 9	Barley..... 28 10
Oats..... 19 2	Oats..... 18 9	Oats..... 19 9
Rye..... 32 6	Rye..... 33 10	Rye..... 19 9
Beans..... 30 11	Beans..... 30 6	Beans..... 24 3
Peas..... 30 5	Peas..... 31 2	Peas..... 22 9

SEEDS.

The cloverseed season is now fast drawing to a close; to-day there were still a few buyers at market, and in retail full prices were paid for the finer qualities. In other kinds of seeds there was scarcely anything passing, and quotations remain nominally unaltered.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, April 25.

In Irish butter the transactions have been few, and the prices without alteration. Of foreign the supply has been good, and the demand better. Prices have declined: Friesland is at 94s.; Holstein at 90s. to 94s.; Holland at 88s.; Leer and Embden at 82s. to 88s. per cwt. In bacon more business has been done, at 1s. advance on previous rates; and at the close of the market the appearances indicated more of firmness and stability. The prices landed rule at 47s. to 51s.; on board at 46s. to 50s., according to size and quality. Bale and tierce middles have met with more attention. Holders are now firm at 44s. to 46s. for the former, and 43s. to 44s. for the latter. Lard is in more request; bladders at 58s. to 62s., kegs at 50s. to 56s. Hams in fair demand at 48s. to 60s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, April 25.

The fine weather has already led to an increase of business, but as yet prices have not moved so as to justify us in announcing any alteration. There are no backers or the duty higher than £150,000.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 25.

The supply of cattle was large, and the trade exceedingly heavy, and a reduction of price is consequently the result. Mutton, for prime sorts, has declined 2d. since this day week. Pork, veal, and lamb looking very dull.

Beef.....	2s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.	Veal.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton.....	3 4 .. 4 4	Pork.....	4 4 .. 5 0
Lamb.....	5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.		
HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.			
Beasts.....	427	Sheep.....	6,360
Calves.....	185	Pigs.....	312
Friday.....	2,871	Monday.....	23,700

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, April 25.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase.			
Inferior Beef.....	2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.	Inferior Mutton.....	3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.
Middling ditto.....	3 0 .. 3 2	Middling ditto.....	3 4 .. 3 6
Prime large ditto.....	3 2 .. 3 4	Prime ditto.....	3 6 .. 3 8
Prime small ditto.....	3 4 .. 3 6	Veal.....	4 2 .. 5 0
Large Pork.....	3 10 .. 4 4	Small Pork.....	4 8 .. 5 0
Lamb.....	5s. 10d. to 6s. 10d.		

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, April 25.

The arrivals during the past week are as follows: from Yorkshire, 1115 tons; Scotland, 810; Devons, 60; Jersey, 110; Kent and Essex, 530: total, 2625 tons.
York Reds..... per ton 70s. to 80s. Wisbeach..... per ton —s. to —s.
Scotch..... 60 .. 70 Jersey and Guernsey Blues .. 60 .. 65
Irish..... — .. — Jersey Whites..... — .. —
Devons..... 70 .. 75 Kent, Essex, and Suffolk Whites 50 .. 55

WOOL, April 25.

We cannot report any improvement in this branch of trade during the present week. Hogs, especially, are rendered still more dull of sale, owing to the continued use of cotton instead of English wool for the warps of worsted goods.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, April 23.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow Hay.....	60s. to 75s.	New Clover Hay.....	—s. to —s.
New ditto.....	— .. —	Old ditto.....	85 .. 115
Useful old ditto.....	80 .. 85	Oat Straw.....	38 .. 40
Fine Upland and Rye Grass ..	86 .. 90	Wheat Straw.....	40 .. 42

COAL EXCHANGE, April 25.

Stewart's, 22s. 9d.; Hartlepool's, 22s.; Belmont, 20s. 6d. Ships arrived this week, 53.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

TEA.—There was little business transacted, the trade for the most part waiting for the public sales declared. 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. is the value of low to good ordinary free trade Congou cash, and company's 1s. 10d. per lb. The public sales declared for Friday comprise 18,000 packages.

COFFEE.—The market for British plantation coffee has been in a quiet state since Tuesday last; and although the supply is small, yet prices have suffered a depression of 1s. to 2s. per cwt.

SUGAR.—The quantity of sugar on show was less than has been for many years, in consequence of which business was nearly suspended. Grocers as well as refiners were anxious to purchase, and were inclined to pay even a small advance on the rates of Friday. The few parcels on show were, however, held for stiff prices.

TALLOW.—Prices steady at 46s. 3d. to 45s. 6d. per cwt, but the market was quiet, and the trade anticipated a further reduction. The deliveries were very small, and the stock is yet heavy.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY will be held at EXETER HALL, Strand, To-morrow (Thursday), the 28th April. The Chair to be taken by HENRY KELSALL, Esq., of Roodale, at Ten o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at No. 6, Fen Court.

JOSEPH ANGUS, Secretary.

PEACE SOCIETY.

THE Twenty-sixth ANNUAL MEETING of the Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, May 17, 1842, at the FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, Houndsditch. The Chair to be taken by JOSEPH BROTHERTON, Esq., M.P., at Six o'clock precisely.

N.B. Subscriptions and Donations, in aid of the Funds, received by Mr. ALEXANDER BROCKWAY, at the Office of the Society, No. 19, New Broad Street, Finsbury Circus.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of this Society will be held in EXETER HALL, in the Strand, London, on MONDAY, May 2nd, 1842. Colonel CONOLLY, M.P. for Donegal County, will take the Chair at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon precisely. Application for Tickets of Admission to be made at the Wesleyan Mission House, Bishopsgate Street Within.

The Religious Services connected with this Anniversary are as follows: viz.—

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 27th, at Seven o'clock, the Rev. ROBERT BUCHANAN, D.D., Minister of the Tron Church in Glasgow, will preach in CITY ROAD CHAPEL, Finsbury Square.

On THURSDAY MORNING, April 28th, at Eleven o'clock, the Rev. JOHN LOMAS, of Bristol, will preach in the Large Room of the CENTENARY HALL, Bishopsgate Street Within.

On FRIDAY MORNING, April 29th, at Eleven o'clock, the Rev. JOHN HARRIS, D.D., President of Chesham College, will preach in GREAT QUEEN STREET CHAPEL, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

N.B. The intended Early Service of Wednesday, 27th, is unavoidably postponed.

On SUNDAY, May 1st, SERMONS will be preached as follows:—

CITY ROAD CHAPEL, at Half-past Ten, by the Rev. JAMES DIXON; and at Six, by the Rev. ROBERT NEWTON.

GREAT QUEEN STREET CHAPEL, at Half-past Ten, by the Rev. JOHN LOMAS; at Three, by the Rev. THOMAS CHYER, from Macclesfield; and at Six, by the Rev. Dr. BUCHANAN.

SPIITFIELDS CHAPEL, at Half-past Ten, by the Rev. Dr. HANNAH; and at Six, by the Rev. THOMAS WAUGH, of Dublin.

SOUTHWARK CHAPEL, Long Lane, Borough, at Half-past Ten, by the Rev. ROBERT NEWTON; and at Six, by the Rev. ALFRED BARRETT.

LAMBETH CHAPEL, at Half-past Ten, by the Rev. T. WAUGH; and at Six, by the Rev. JOHN LOMAS.

HINDE STREET CHAPEL, Manchester Square, at Eleven, by the Rev. ALFRED BARRETT; and at Six, by the Rev. JAMES DIXON.

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